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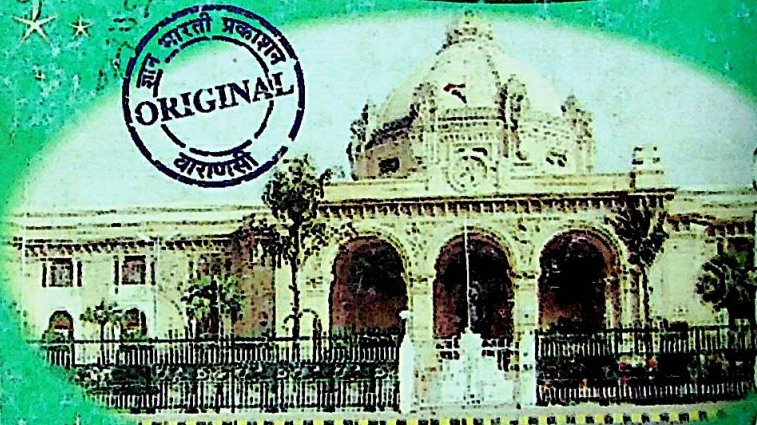

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धारा 23(2), नियम 62(1)

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पूर्वमध्यमा श्योर सीरीज़

AS

ऐच्छिक विषय - अंग्रेजी

द्वितीय वर्ष (षष्ठम् प्रश्न-पत्र)

High School Reader
Grammar, Composition Essay
Writing Skill, Idioms & Phrases

लेखकद्वय

▶ एस.एन. पाण्डेय ▶ आर.एन. यादव

प्रकाशक

ज्ञान भारती प्रकाशन

वाराणसी

प्रकाशक-

ज्ञान भारती प्रकाशन

विश्वनाथपुरी कालोनी, नवलपुर
शिवपुर, वाराणसी-4

संस्करण : अट्ठारहवाँ

प्रतियाँ : 11000

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शिवपुर, वाराणसी-4

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(9) Six hundred years ..... his for that. 16
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(12) Lencho showed ..... of crooks—Lencho." 17

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(15) When I die, I should ..... their flowing waters. 19
(16) And though ..... from it. 19

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(18) Socrates went round ..... in the open streets. 20
(19) But although ..... with doubt. 21
(20) The men ..... shabby garments. 21
(21) The judge listened ..... in their hearts. 22
(22) In Athens, when ..... cup of poison. 22

6. MOTI GUJ : MUTINEER

(23) Moti Guj and Deesa worked ..... own long wet hair. 23

(24) A smile crossed ..... said Deesa. 24
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(27) I may be as uncivil ..... poison a whole day. 25
(28) While it is true ..... instead of resentment. 25
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(33) When the second ..... mony to you. 28
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(39) Each of us, therefore ..... it reached London. 31

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(3) "To-night will ..... through the snow". 59

(4) 'That, Father ! ..... in the moon !' 59

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(6) At day-break on ..... from their door. 60

(7) They wept-and ..... of Lucy's feet. 60

(8) They followed from ..... there were none ! 61

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(10) Into the ..... till night ! 61

(11) Into the ..... winds blow ! 62

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Q. 3. Write an application to the Principal of your college/ school requesting him to grant you leave of absence. You are down with fever. Doctor has advised you bed-rest. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application). 114

Q. 4. Write an application to your Principal requesting him to make arrangements for regular evening games in your college. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application). 114

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Q. 6. Write an application to the hostel warden, requesting him to provide the facility of some indoor games in the hostel. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application). 115

Q. 7. Write an application to the Game Teacher of your College/ School requesting him to issue new cricket-balls to play a match against Bharat Club. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application). 116

Q. 8. Write an application to the Principal of your college/ school requesting him to make arrangement for some more furniture for your classroom. Also give reasons for your demand. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application). 116

Q. 9. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send money to buy some books. 117

Q. 10. Write a letter to the Medical Officer of Health of your District telling him about the outbreak of cholera in your locality and requesting him for immediate steps to control the epidemic. 118

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High School English Reader-II

Prose

Question : Select two of the following passages and answer the questions given below :

1. FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FOOT

(1) Griffin, the ..... footprints as he walked !

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Footprints without feet
Name of the author : H. G. Wells

Q. (ii) Who was Griffin? Why did he carry out so many experiments ?

Ans. Griffin was a scientist. He carried out so many experiments to take revenge on the master of the house who wanted to eject him.

Q. (iii) Why did his landlord try to eject him? What did he do in revenge?

Ans. His landlord tried to eject him because they did not like him as he was a lawless person. He set fire to his landlord's house in revenge.

Q. (iv) How can you say that he was a lawless person ?

Ans. His landlord disliked him. He tried to eject him. He set fire to the fire in revenge. Thus, we can say he was a lawless person.

Q. (v) (1) There is a word in the first paragraph who is the opposite of 'opaque'/through which we cannot see. Point out that word.

(2) Locate the word in the second paragraph which menas to expel.

Ans. (1) Transparent. (2) to eject.

(2) He escaped easily ..... pile of quilts.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Footprints without feet
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Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Footprints without feet
Name of the author : H. G. Wells

Q. (ii) Who escaped and from whom did he escape ? What were they doing ?

Ans. Griffin escaped from the boys. They were following his footprints.

Q. (iii) Why was it a bad time of the year for him to wander about London wihtout clothes ?

Ans. It was mid-winter. The air was badly cold for him to wander about London wihtout clothes.

Q. (iv) Point out the following five statements only two are true. Point out these two statements.

(1) As soon as the doors were shut Griffin was unable to have pleasure.
(2) Griffin broke open boxes and wrappers.
(3) Griffin found hot meat and coffee in the kitchen of the restaurant.
(4) Griffin paid the bill of meal, sweets and wine.
(5) Fainally, Griffin settled down to sleep on a pile of quilts.

Ans. The two true statements :
(2) Griffin broke open boxes and wrappers.
(5) Fainally, Griffin settled down to sleep on a pile of quilts.

(3) The arrival of ..... at any moment.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Footprints without feet
Name of the author : H. G. Wells

Q. (ii) What did Griffin tell the landlady ?

Ans. Griffin told the landlady that he had come to Iping for solitude and he did not want any kind of disturbance. He said that his face was affected in an accident.

Q. (iii) Why was Mrs. Hall ready to overlook the strange habits and irritable temper of the stranger ?

Ans. Mrs. Hall was ready to overlook the strange habits and irritable temper because she was satisfied that her guest was an accentric scientist and he had paid her in advance.

Q. (iv) What did Griffin pretend ?

Ans. Griffin pretended that he was expecting a cheque any moment.

Q. (v) Point out those words used in the passage which have the following meanings:

(a) the state of being without companion (b) unusual

Ans. (a) solitude, (b) strange.

(4) Shortly afterwards a ..... rest of the day.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Footprints without feet
Name of the author : H. G. Wells

Q. (ii) What curious episode is referred to ? What awakened the clergyman and his wife ?

Ans. Stealing money from the clergyman's study is the curious episode. The chink of money awakened the clergyman and his wife.

Q. (iii) Why did the clergyman say that it was an extraordinary affair ?

Ans. It was an extraordinary affair because the clergyman's money was stolen before his eyes and yet he saw no man.

Q. (iv) Point out the words with the following meanings :
(1) strange but amazing. (2) uncommon.

Ans. (1) Curious, (2) extraordinay.

(5) All of sudden ..... against me now!"

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the writer of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Footprints without feet
Name of the author : H. G. Wells

Q. (ii) Why were the landlord and his wife surprised ?

Ans. The landlord and his wife were surprised to see the scientist's door wide open because it was always shut and locked.

Q. (iii) What strange things happened in the bedroom ?

Ans. The strange things which happen in the bedroom were: A chair sprang into the air and it charged against her legs. It pushed Mr. Hall out of the room and it appeared to shut and lock the door after them.

Q. (iv) How did Mrs. Hall account for these happenings ?

Ans. Mrs. Hall thought that the room was haunted by spirits and the scientist had caused them to enter in her furniture.

Q. (v) To whom does the word strange in the line given below: "and that the strange had some how caused these to enter her furniture".

Ans. The word 'stranger' refers to Griffin, the scientist.

2. BUDDHA AND JESUS

(6) The bond between ..... work of these monks.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Buddha and Jesus
Name of the author : Swami Vivekanand

Q. (ii) How is the bond between the teacher and the taught peculiar to India ?

Ans. In India, a teacher does not teach a pupil for the sake of money. He adopts the pupil as his own child. He teachs him and trains him as is he were his own son.

Q. (iii) Why is a teacher greater than a father ?

Ans. A teacher is greater than a father. The father gives his son this body. But it is the teacher who shows him the way to salvation. Hence a pupil owes the teacher obedience and reverence first, before his own father.

Q. (iv) How does the lowest of the low in India hold lofty religious ideas ?

Ans. The lowest of the low in India holds lofty religious ideas. The credit goes to monks who carry the religious ideas from door to door.

Q. (v) Point out the words in the passage which have the following meanings :
(1) awe mingled with respect and esteem.
(2) state of being saved from the consequence of sin.

Ans. (1) reverence (2) salvation.

(7) Take the Sermon..... to one and all.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the writer of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Buddha and Jesus
Name of the author : Swami Vivekanand

Q. (ii) What does the author say about the 'Sermon on the Mount' and 'The Gita' ?

Ans. The author says that the 'Sermon on the Mount' and 'The Gita' are very simple. Even the street-walker can understand them. The truth has been clearly and simply revealed in them.

Q. (iii) What was one of the great message of Buddha ? What does he mean by it ?

Ans. One of the great message of Buddha was the equality of man. According to him all men are equal.

Q. (iv) How did Buddha open the doors of 'Nirvana' to one and all ?

Ans. He opened the door of Nirvana to one and all by abolishing the difference between the priests and other castes. He said that even the lowest were entitled to get the highest attainments.

Q. (v) Point out which word in the passage means 'devotion to things to the soul.'

Ans. 'Spirituality' means devotion to things of the soul.

(8) The life of Buddha ..... worship him for that.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Buddha and Jesus
Name of the author : Swami Vivekanand

Q. (ii) What was the mission of Buddha's life ?

Ans. Buddha was born for the good of men. The mission of his life was to help mankind.

Q. (iii) Why did people embrace the teachings of Buddha ?

Ans. People embraced the teaching of Buddha because they were very revolutionary and different from those of the common priests.

Q. (iv) Out of the following five statements only two are true. Point out these two statements.

(1) Buddha lived six hundred years before the birth of Christ.
(2) The writer had been very fond of Buddha's doctrine all his life.
(3) Buddha had great boldness, fearlessness and tremendous love.
(4) Buddha was emotional and superstitious.
(5) Only kings and not queens gave up their throne to follow Buddha.

Ans. The two true statements are —

(1) Buddha lived six hundred years before the birth of Christ.
(3) Buddha had great boldness, fearlessness and tremendous love.

Q. (v) Locate the two words in the passage, which have the following meanings :

(1) accept an idea eagerly.

(2) bringing great changes.

Ans. (1) embrace (2) revolutionary.

(9) Six hundred years ..... his for that.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Buddha and Jesus
Name of the author : Swami Vivekanand

Q. (ii) When did Buddha live ?

Ans. Buddha lived six hundred years before the birth of Christ.

Q. (iii) How could people appreciate and embrance his teachings, so revolutionary, so different from those taught by the priests through the ages ?

Ans. People appreciate and embrance his teaching, so revolutionary, so different from those taught by the priests through the ages as they were extremely free minded.

Q. (iv) What for does the writer worship Buddha ?

Ans. Writer worship Buddha because he did not claim any distinction for himself.

Q. (v) Point out those two words in the given passage which have the following meanings:
(a) uncommonly, (b) differentiation.

Ans. (a) unusually, (b) so different.

(10) The present systems of ..... not afraid.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the writer of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Buddha and Jesus
Name of the author : Swami Vivekanand

Q. (ii) How is the present system of education ?

Ans. The present system of education is all wrong. It does not teach to control the mind. It believes in cramming.

Q. (iii) Why is the present system of education all wrong ?

Ans. The present system of education is all wrong because the mind is crammed with facts before it know to.

Q. (iv) What would the author learnt first ?

Ans. The author would learn to master his mind first.

Q. (v) Give the opposite of the following:
(a) before, (b) long.

Ans. (a) after, (b) short.

3. A LETTER TO GOD

(11) All through the night,..... into the mailbox.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : A Letter to God
Name of the author : G. L. Fuentes

Q. (ii) Lencho had only 'one hope'. What was it ?

Ans. Lencho's only hope was the help of God. He had firm faith that God would help him.

Q. (iii) Why does the writer say that 'Lencho was an ox of a man' ?

Ans. Lencho was an ox of a man. He worked like an animal in his fileds.

Q. (iv) What did he write in the letter to God ?

Ans. He wrote that he needed a hundred pesos in order to sow his filed again and to live until the next crop, because the hailstorm had destroyed his corn crop.

Q. (v) Point out the words in the passage, which have the following meanings :
(1) taught
(2) sense of right or wrong as regards thoughts and actions.

Ans. (1) instructed (2) conscience.

(12) Lencho showed..... of crooks—Lencho."

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above passage has been noted. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'A Letter to God'. The author of this lesson is G.L. Fuentes.

Q. (ii) Why did Lencho not show any surprise when he found the money in the letter ?

Ans. Lencho did not show any surprise when he found the money in the letter because he had written a letter to God to send money. He had complete faith in God.

Q. (iii) Why did Lencho write to God again ? Why did he not want the money to be sent by mail ?

Ans. Lencho wrote to God again to send more money. Lencho requested God not to send the money through the mail because, he thought that the post office employees were dishonest and would cheat him.

Q. (iv) Why did Lencho become angry ?

Ans. Lencho became angry because he found less money in the envelope.

Q. (v) Locate the two words in the given passage which have the following meanings:
(a) faith, (ii) passed the tongue over to under.

Ans. (a) confidence, (ii) licked.

4. THE GANGA

(13) I have watched..... have been cast.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the passage ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'The Ganga'. The author of this lesson is Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q. (ii) Why is the author reminded of the snow-covered mountains on seeing the river Ganga ?

Ans. The author is reminded of the snow-covered mountains on seeing the river Ganga because he had loved them so much and where his life and work had been cast.

Q. (iii) Whose 'varying moods' has the author reffered to in the first paragraph of the passage ?

Ans. The 'varying moods' of the river Ganga have been referred to in the first paragraph of the passage.

Q. (iv) How can it be said theat the river Ganga represents India's culture and civilization ?

Ans. The river Ganga represents India's culture and civilization because it is ever-changing, ever-flowing bu yet remains the same Ganga.

Q. (v) Find out the words from the passage which have the following meanings:
(a) changing, (b) large.

Ans. (a) Varying, (b) Vast.

(14) Smiling and ..... of the future.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'The Ganga'. The author of this lesson is Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q. (ii) The Ganga reminds Nehru of the 'snow-covered peaks and deep valley of Himalayas'. What does this show about Nehru's nature.

Ans. This show that Nehru had great love for nature.

Q. (iii) What does the Ganga become in the monsoon ?

Ans. During monsoon, the Ganga, changes into a roaring ocean.

Q. (iv) How has the writer compared the Ganga to the sea ?

Ans. Like the sea, the Ganga too is powerful to destroy anything that comes in her way.

Q. (v) Pick out the words from the passage which are opposite in meanig to:
(a) Vast, (ii) disgraceful.

Ans. (a) narrow, (b) graceful.

(15) When I die, I should..... their flowing waters.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : The Ganga
Name of the author : Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Q. (ii) What would Pt. Nehru like when he dies ?

Ans. When Pt. Nehru dies. he would like his body to be cremated wheresoever he dies. His ashes should be sent to Allahabad.

Q. (iii) Why does Pt. Nehru want that a handful of his ashes be thrown into the Ganga ?

Ans. Pt. Nehru wants that a handful of his ashes be thrown into the Ganga at Allahabad because he was very much attached to this river.

Q. (iv) What significance do the changing moods of the Ganga have for Pt. Nehru ? What attitude of Pt. Nehru is reflected towards the Ganga in this passage ?

Ans. The changing moods of the Ganga have attracted Pt. Nehru. As Pt. Nehru has grown older, his attachment to the Ganga has also grown.

Q. (v) Point out the words in the passage, which have the following meanings :
(1) burnt into fire (2) fiction.

Ans. (1) cremated (2) myth.

(16) And though..... from it.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of this passage ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'The Ganga'. The author of this lesson is Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q. (ii) Why had the writer discarded much of past traditions ?

Ans. The writer had discarded much of the past traditions because it had prevented the free development of the body and the spirit.

Q. (iii) Why did he not want to discard the past completely ?

Ans. He did not want to discard the past completely because he himself was a part of great inheritance.

Q. (iv) Which chain does Pt. Nehru not want to break ? What is his last homage to Indian culture inheritance ?

Ans. Pt. Nehru does not want to break that chain which binds the dawn of past homage to India's cultural inheritance is that he wants that a handful of his ashes be thrown into the Ganga at Allahabad.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage have the following meanings: (a) fetters, (b) rejected.

Ans. (a) Shackles, (b) discarded.

5. SOCRATES

(17) Socrates lived in ..... his notice.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Socrates'. The author of this lesson is Rhoda Power.

Q. (ii) Who was Socrates ? When was he born ?

Ans. Socrates was the son of a poor stone-cutter in Athens. He lived in Athens about four hundred years before Christ born.

Q. (iii) What were the most important lessons at the school ?

Ans. The most important lessons at the school were music and gymnastics.

Q. (iv) Who is described here ? What were his physical and mental characteristics ?

Ans. Socrates is described here. This strange little creature with a short neck and plain face was a thoughtful child.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage have the following meanings: (a) get free, (b) queer.

Ans. (a) escape, (ii) strange.

(18) Socrates went round ..... in the open streets.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Socrates
Name of the author : Rhoda Power.

Q. (ii) Why did Socrates wander along the streets and stand in the market place ?

Ans. Socrates wandered along the streets and stood in the market place to talk to the people.

Q. (iii) How, according to Socrates, should man use his reason ?

Ans. Man should use his reason and learning to think for himself. Thus he would have the power to see what was right, just, true and beautiful.

Q. (iv) What was Socrates' aim ? How would according to him that aim be achieved ?

Ans. Socrate's aim was to see Athens to be a perfect state. That aim could be achieved if every citizen of Athens educated his own mind to see what was right and noble.

Q. (v) Locate the two words in the passage, which have the following meanings :
(1) behaviour (2) always.

Ans. (1) cunduct (2) forever.

(19) But although..... with doubt.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Socrates'. This lesson is written by Rhoda Power.

Q. (ii) Who is the old man referred to in the first sentence ?

Ans. Socrates is the old man referred to in the first sentence.

Q. (iii) What were the teachings of this old man which the people of Greece did not like ?

Ans. The teachings which the Greece men did not like were man's own mind influenced his conduct more than Gods, there were much nobler deeds than making sacrifieces.

Q. (iv) How was the old man leading the young astray according to some people of Athens ?

Ans. The old man was leading the young astray by filling their minds with doubt through questioning their beliefs.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage mean the following:
(a) very pleased, (b) to behave.

Ans. (a) delighted, (b) conduct.

(20) The men..... shabby garments.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Socrates'. Tha author of the lesson is Rhoda Power.

Q. (ii) What did his friends request him ?

Ans. His friends requested him to escape or to hide until the storm had blown over.

Q. (iii) Why did he not listen to his friend's request ?

Ans. He did not listen to his friend's request because he knew that he had done nothing wrong.

Q. (iv) What did Socrates teach ?

Ans. He taught that the people should do what was just, true and honourable.

Q. (v) Point out the noun of the words:
(a) honourable, (b) favourable.

Ans. (a) honour, (b) favour.

(21) The judge listened ..... in their hearts.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Socrates'. The author of this lesson is Rhoda Power.

Q. (ii) What punishment was given to Socrates by the judge ?

Ans. The judge condemned Socrates to death.

Q. (iii) What did Socrates say to his followers in the courtroom after hearing the judgement ?

Ans. After hearing the judgement Socrates said, "No evil can happen to a good man, either in life or after death, so be of good cheer. I have to go. The hour of my departure has arrived and we go our ways, I to die, and you to live".

Q. (iv) What procedure was adopted by the judges in hearing the trial of Socrates ?

Ans. The judges listened to him, questioned him and then condemned him to death.

Q. (v) Write the antonymes of the following words:
(a) departure, (b) evil.

Ans. (a) arrive, (b) wise.

(22) In Athens, when ..... cup of poison.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Socrates'. The author of this lesson is Rhoda Power.

Q. (ii) How was the sentence to death carried out in Athens ?

Ans. In Athens, when people were sentenced to death they were given a cup of poison.

Q. (iii) What feelings did the jailor express to Socrates while giving him the cup of poison ?

Ans. While giving Socrates the cup of poison the jailor looked at him sadly saying "You, Socrates, whom I know to be the noblest, and gentlest and best of all who ever came to this place, will not be angry with me when I ask you to drink the poison, for others and not I are the guilty cause."

Q. (iv) Why did the jailor burst into tears ?

Ans. The jailor burst into tears because he was feeling guilty while offering him the cup of poison.

Q. (v) Point out the words from the passage which mean the same as: (a) criminal, (b) agreed.

Ans. (a) guilty, (b) nodded.

6. MOTI GUJ : MUTINEER

(23) Moti Guj and Deesa worked ..... own long wet hair."

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Moti Guj : Mutineear
Name of the author : Rudyard Kipling.

Q. (ii) How did Deesa feed Moti Guj after work in the evening ?

Ans. After work in the evening, Deesa gave Moti Guj three hundred pounds of green and bottle of wine.

Q. (iii) What use did Deesa make of a coir swab and a brick ? What is a coir swab ?

Ans. Deesa rubbed the body of Moti Guj with a coir swab and brick. A coir swab is a mop made of the coconut fibres.

Q. (iv) What would Deesa examine ? What would Moti Guj and Deesa do after the inspection ?

Ans. Deesa examined Moti Guj's eyes and the corners of his big ears. After the inspection Deesa and Moti Guj would stand up. Moti Guj waved a twelve feet long branch of a tree in his trunk. Deesa knotted up his own long wet hair.

Q. (v) Locate the two words in the passage, which have the following meanings—
(a) splendid or impressive, (b) slap or hit.

Ans. (a) magnificent (b) smack.

(24) A smile crossed ..... said Deesa.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage hase been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Moti Guj—Mutineer'. The author of this lesson is Rudyard Kipling.

Q. (ii) Why was the planter ready to grant leave to Deesa ?

Ans. The planter was ready to grant leave to Deesa, if only one could take care of Moti Guj.

Q. (iii) Why did Deesa gave a loud cry ? What happened then ?

Ans. Deesa gave a loud cry to call-up Moti Guj. Deesa swing out of the shade of the trees where he was standing.

Q. (iv) Why did Moti Guj do to salute his master ?

Ans. Moti Guj stood in front of Deesa. He gave ear. He saluted his master with his trunk.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage mean:
(a) polite and generous, (b) very strong and powerful.

Ans. (a) gracious, (b) mighty.

(25) At dawn Deesa ..... be very angry.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the writer of the lesson ?

Ans. The above noted passage has been taken from the lesson 'Moti Guj—Mutineer'. The writer of this passage is Rudyard Kipling.

Q. (ii) Where had Deesa gone ? Why did he expect to get into trouble ?

Ans. Deesa had gone on a holiday to get drunk for ten days. He expected to get into trouble because he had outstayed his leave.

Q. (iii) How did Deesa call Moti Guj ? What did Moti Guj do ?

Ans. Deesa called Moti Guj in a mysterious elephant voice. Moti Guj came running and without wasting time they set to work.

Q. (iv) Deesa and Moti Guj wept. What does this fact show ?

Ans. That fact that Moti Guj and Deesa wept and slobbered over each other shows that they loved and cared about each other.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage have the following meanings:
(a) showed excessive sentiment, (b) amazed.

Ans. (a) slobbered, (b) astonished.

7. ON SAYING 'PLEASE'

(26) If a burglar breaks into ..... run with blood all day.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : On Saying "Please".
Name of the author : A. G. Gardiner.

Q. (ii) What crime does a burglar do ? How can we deal with him without breaking the law ?

Ans. A burglar breaks into our house. We can knock him down because law permits it.

Q. (iii) What is meant by the words 'al legally punishable offence' ? Give one example of such an offence.

Ans. 'A legally punishable offence' means a crime or guilt which breaks the certain orders of the law.

Q. (iv) What will happen if the law permits a free use of physical force against bad behavirous ?

Ans. If the law permits a free use of physical force against bad behaviour, people will use violence and the water channels of the city would run with blood all day.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage have the following meanings :
(1) make laws
(2) hold somebody not guilty of ones offence.

Ans. (1) legistale, (2) reasonable.

(27) I may be as uncivil ..... poison a whole day.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'On Saying Please'. The author of this lesson is A.G. Gardiner.

Q. (ii) When does law protected one ?

Ans. The law protects when somebody hits one physically.

Q. (iii) What penalty does one pay for being discourteous ?

Ans. A discourteous person is regarded as an ill-mannered fellow.

Q. (iv) Which damages are legally punished and which are not ?

Ans. Physical damages are leagally punished but moral and intellectual damages are not punished.

Q. (v) Find out the words in the above passage having the meanings:
(a) save, (b) fine.

Ans. (a) protect, (b) penalty.

(28) While it is true ..... instead of resentment.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above noted passage has been taken from the lesson 'On Saying Please'. The author of this lesson is A.G. Gardiner.

Q. (ii) How does the writer compare social practice and law ?

Ans. The writer says that social practice is much older and sacred than law.

Q. (iii) Why should our daily dealings be on the basis of friendly co-operation and 'easy give-and-take' ?

Ans. It should be so to keep the machine of life oiled and running sweetly.

Q. (iv) How does the author describe a vulgar mind ?

Ans. A vulgar mind, according to the author, is one who would wish to command where he can have the service for asking and have it with willingness and good feeling instead of resentment.

Q. (v) Point out those two words used in the above passage which have the following meanings:
(a) forces, (b) anger.

Ans. (a) compels, (b) resentment.

(29) I should like to..... important social services.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above noted passage has been taken from the lesson 'On Saying Please'. The author of this lesson is A.G. Gardiner.

Q. (ii) How does 'an unpleasant specimen' according to the writer, believe in keeping his passengers reasonably honest ?

Ans. According to the writer, 'an unpleasant specimen' believes in keeping his passengers honest by a loud voice and an aggressive manner.

Q. (iii) According to the author, which type of bus conductors are rare these days ?

Ans. The impolite bus conductors are rare these days, very few bus conductors now shout at the passengers and believe that they are dishonest cheats.

Q. (iv) Which example of civility does the author refers ?

Ans. The author refers to the Underground Railway Company. This company runs the buses. It insists on a certain standard of civility in its servants. In doing this, it performs an important social service.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage have the following meanings: (a) an example of something, (b) quarrelsome.

Ans. (a) specimen, (b) aggressive.

(30) If bad manners are..... a sound investment.

Q. (i) Write the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. These lines have been taken from the lesson 'On Saying Please'. The author of this lesson is A.G. Gardiner.

Q. (ii) What is the common between bad and good manners ?

Ans. The common thing between good and bad manners is that both are infectious.

Q. (iii) Why is there always fine atmosphere on a polite conductor's bus ?

Ans. A polite conductor behaves politely with his passengers. Therefore, there is always cheerful atmosphere in his bus.

Q. (iv) Why does the writer call the gaiety of a polite conductor a sound investment ?

Ans. The writer calls the gaiety of a polite conductor a sound investment. Passangers look on him with courtesy and love. They remember his courtesy later on also.

Q. (v) Give the opposite of the following words: (a) always, (b) descend.

Ans. (a) never, (b) ascend.

(31) The policeman is a ..... victory that counts.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'On Saying Please'. The author of this lesson is A.G. Gardener.

Q. (ii) Was the liftman's way right in what he did or not ?

Ans. The lift man's way was not right in what he did because law does not give us protection against moral attack.

Q. (iii) What does the writer suggest to the liftman ? What would he have gained by that ?

Ans. The writer suggested to the liftman that he should have treated the uncivilised passangers with politeness. Thus, he would have gained victory not only over the passenger but also over himself.

Q. (iv) What sort of protection does law give ?

Ans. Law gives protection against physical damage and loss of property.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage mean:
(a) save, (b) action that insults.

Ans. (a) protect, (b) affront.

8. TORCH BEARERS

I

(32) Once upon a time, many ..... back in a couple of days.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Torch Bearers
Name of the author : W. M. Ryburn

Q. (ii) What did the old merchant begin to think ? How many sons had he ?

Ans. The old merchant began to think what he should do with his money. He bad two sons.

Q. (iii) What did he make up his mind to do ? What was the problem before him ? How did he solve it ?

Ans. He made up his mind that he would not divide his money between his two sons. He had the problem to find out who was the cleverer of the two. He gave them a test to find out the cleverer son.

Q. (iv) What did the two sons think ? Why were they reluctant to pick up the rupees ?

Ans. The two sons thought whether he had taken leave of his senses. They were reluctant to pickup the ruppes because it was not possible to buy anything which could fill the house.

Q. (v) Pick out the words in the passage, which have the following meanings—(a) deposted, (b) unwilling.

Ans. (a) laid by (b) reluctant.

(33) When the second ..... mony to you.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the writer of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Torch Bearers'. The writer of this lesson is W.M. Ryburn.

Q. (ii) What did the second son by for his buy for his rupee ?

Ans. The second son bought candles for his rupee.

Q. (iii) With whom was the old merchant pleased and why ?

Ans. The old merchant was pleased with the second son because he had shown true wisdom.

Q. (iv) What did the old merchant say to second son ?

Ans. The old merchant said to his second son, "You have shown true wisdom. I am ready to hand over all my money to you."

Q. (v) Find out the words from the passage which have following meanings:
(a) market, (b) prepared.

Ans. (a) bazar, (b) ready.

(34) Now, we all live..... of our country.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Torch Bearers'. The author of this lesson is W.M. Ryburn.

Q. (ii) Why have our different powers been called rupees ?

Ans. Our different powers have been called rupees because we can use them to make ourselves good citizens.

Q. (iii) What are the qualities which we possess.

Ans. We possess powers of body, powers of mind and powers of characters.

Q. (iv) What should we do to be good citizens ?

Ans. We should use our powers and abilities to spread light into all parts of our country to be good citizens.

Q. (v) Give the meaning of:
(a) native land, (b) talent.

Ans. (a) Native land means motherland.
(b) Talent means natural ability to do something well.

(35) No country can ..... of good citizenship.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Whos is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Torch Bearers'. The author of this lesson is W.M. Ryburn.

Q. (ii) What should we do, if we love our country ?

Ans. If we love our country, we shall try to become good citizens.

Q. (iii) What should we do, while we are at school ?

Ans. While we are at school, we should train ourselves in citizenship and cultivate the characteristics of good citizens.

Q. (iv) What should we do when we leave school and home ?

Ans. When we leave school and home, we shall be able to fill in with the light of good citizenship.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage have the following meanings: (a) develop, (b) qualities.

Ans. (a) cultivating, (b) characterstics.

II

(36) A story is told ..... throughout the century.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Torch Bearers'. The author of this lesson is W.M. Ryburn.

Q. (ii) Why were Guru Nanak and Mardana forced to spend the night in the spen ?

Ans. Guru Nanak and Mardana were forced to spend the night in the open because the villagers were rude and inhospitable, and would not let them stay in the village.

Q. (iii) What did Guru Nanak say when left the first village ?

Ans. When Guru Nanak left the first village he said, "I pray that the people of this village may always stay in this village."

Q. (iv) What kind of reception did they get in the next village ?

Ans. In the next village, the village welcomed them, treated them kindly, found them a place to stay for the night, and gave them food to eat.

Q. (v) Point out those two words in the passage which have the following meanings: (a) impolite, (b) confused.

Ans. (a) rude, (b) puzzled.

(37) But this was too much ..... to other place.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the writer of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Torch Bearers'. The writer of this lesson is W.M. Ryburn.

Q. (ii) Why did Guru Nanak want the inhospitable and selfish people to stay in one place ?

Ans. Guru Nanak wanted that the inhospitable and selfish people to stay in one place so that they might have their evil influence in one place only.

Q. (iii) What will happen if they go to other places ?

Ans. If they go to other places, they will have an evil influence there too.

Q. (iv) What sort of people were those with whom Nanak put up the last night ? Why did he want them to scatter ?

Ans. The people with whom Guru Nanak put up the last night were very good and hospitable. He wanted them to scatter so that they might take their light to other places.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage mean the following:
(a) to produce an effect,
(b) to separate and go of in different directions.

Ans. (a) influence, (b) to be scattered.

(38) All of us are, ... full of light.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Torch Bearers
Name of the author : W. M. Rhburn.

Q. (ii) What do we have to make up our minds for ? What have we to decide ? What should we try to imagine ?

Ans. We have to make up our minds whether we are going to be good citizen or bad ones. We have to decide whether we shall lives that our country will be the better or the worse.

Q. (iii) What is the false idea that the people sometimes have ?

Ans. People sometimes wrongly think that it does not make any difference what one person does in a large country.

Q. (iv) What was the candle light open compared with ? Why should all the candles burn brightly ?

Ans. The candle light has been compared with a good citizen. If all the candles burn brightly, the whole house will be full of light. That is if all the zitizens are good, our country will progress.

Q. (v) Point out the words in the passage which have the following meanings — (a) to resolve, (b) similarly.

Ans. (a) to make up one's mind. (b) In just the same way.

(39) Each of us, therefore..... it reached London.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The name of the lesson is 'Torch Bearers' and the writer is W.M. Ryburn.

Q. (ii) What is the responsibility of each one of us ?

Ans. Each one of us has the responsibility of being a good citizen.

Q. (iii) Where were the Olympic Games held in 1948 ? Where was the flame carried from ?

Ans. The Olympic Games where held in London in 1948. A flame was carried from Greece to London.

Q. (iv) What was the duty of each runner enjoying the lighted torch ?

Ans. The duty of each runner was to hand over the lighted torch to another runner.

Q. (v) Point out those words in the passage which have the following meanings:
(a) realiability, (b) relieving shift of men.

Ans. (a) responsibility, (b) a long relay of runners.

9. TIGER TROUBLE

(40) All the year round, ... And he laughed.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Tiger Trouble
Name of the author : Manohar Malgaonkar

Q. (ii) Why does Kanuram go off his head every October ? What does he do then ?

Ans. When October comes, Kanuram gets restless because it is the season of shooting ducks and birds. He cleans and oils his gun to shoot birds.

Q. (iii) How did Kanuram give the author a fright one evening ? What did the author do ?

Ans. Ones evening when the author went in the sitting room of Kanuram, he was practising stance and swing with his gun. The author saw a big gun pointed at him. He was frightened. He put his hands up and surrendered himself in Hollywood style.

Q. (iv) Was Kanuram's gun loaded ? Why did he laugh ?

Ans. Kanuram's gun was not loaded. He laughed because the author was afraid that the gun might go off.

Q. (v) Point out the words in the passage, which have the following meanings — (a) sudden fear, (b) very large.

Ans. (a) fright (b) enormous.

(41) I groaned. The ..... the exact opposite.

Q. (i) Write the name of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the writer of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Tiger Trouble'. The writer of this lesson is Manohar Malgonkar.

Q. (ii) Why was the buffalo lying there ?

Ans. The buffalo was lying there to attract the tiger towards its food.

Q. (iii) What was the author's state of mind during the night ?

Ans. During the night the author was in an extremely un endurable state of mind.

Q. (iv) What did the author read in the books on big game–hunting ?

Ans. The author acted quite opposite what he had read in the books on big game—hunting.

Q. (v) Which words in the passage mean:
(a) very frightening, (b) dead body.

Ans. (a) ghastly, (b) careass.

(42) I saw the leg of ..... wow-woooooo-oooooo

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been selected. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the lesson 'Tiger Trouble'. The writer of this lesson is Manohar Malgonkar.

Q. (ii) Which words in the passage suggest that the author was extremely nervous all the while he sat on the machaan ?

Ans. The words which suggest that the author was extremely nervous all the while he sat on the machaan are 'pounding of my heart' and the Rifle wobbled in my hands.

Q. (iii) Point out those words used in the passage, which indicate certain sounds that the author could hear from the machaan ?

Ans. 'Bow, wow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wooooo' are the words that the author heard from the machaan.

Q. (iv) Complete the following statement with the most suitable alternative:
A fire from the rifle:
(i) killed the beast on the spot.
(ii) gave the author a violent jolt.
(iii) resulted in throwing the author out of the machaan.
(iv) scared the tiger from the scene.

Ans. A fire from the rifle resulted in throwing the author out of the machaan.

Q. (v) Point out the words in the following passage, having the following meanings:
(a) disgustingly frightful, (b) making one's blood freeze.

Ans. (a) generous, (b) chilling.

10. OUR INDIAN MUSIC : STORIES AND ANECDOTES

(43) The history of Indian ..... seems to be purposeless.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above noted passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Our Indian Music : Stories and Anecdotes
Name of the author : R. Srinivasan

Q. (ii) What did Brahma create in the universe ?

Ans. Brahma created this universe. He created a variety of things which are beautiful and majestic.

Q. (iii) Who is Saraswati ? What did she ask Brahma ? What was Brahma's reply ?

Ans. Saraswati is the wife of Brahma. She asked Brahma the reason of his being sad. Brahma replied that human beings were not sensitivie to the beauty, charm and splendour of the universe.

Q. (iv) Why does Brahma think that his creation has been purposeless ?

Ans. Brahma made beautiful and majestic things for the enjoyment of his children that is human beings. But they were averse to those things. He therefore thought that his creation was useless.

Q. (v) Complete the following sentences :
(a) Dwarf is the antonyme of .....
(b) Extremely beautiful or delicate is the synonym of .....

Ans. (a) Dwarf is the antonyme of giant.
(b) Extremely beautiful or delicate is the synonym of exquisite.

(44) Saraswati understood his ..... a great moral.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above passage has been taken. Who is the author of this lesson ?

Ans. The title of the lesson is 'Our Indian Music—Stories and Anecdotes'. The author of this lesson R. Srinivasan.

Q. (ii) Whose feeling did Saraswati understand ? What did she do then ?

Ans. Saraswati understood the feelings of Brahma—The creator. She created in her children the power to respond and appreciate. She gave them music and other arts.

Q. (iii) In the second paragraph, the writer says, 'A strange story'. What is that story ?

Ans. The strange story is that Saraswati made human beings realize the divine power in the universe.

Q. (iv) Select the most suitable alternative to complete the following:

(a) The moral of the story is that we should be grateful to the Creator of this universe.

(b) Saraswati, the goddess of learning, has been very kind to us.

(iii) Through music and other arts man can get closer to the eclestial power which lies deep within him.

(iv) We should not miss enjoying beautiful things in this universe.

Ans. The moral of the story is that 'Through music and other fine arts man can get closer of that eclestial power which lies deep within him.'

Q. (v) Point out the two words in the passage which have the following meanings:

(s) react, (b) magnificence.

Ans. (a) respond, (b) splendour.

(45) Akbar was greatly ..... a gross blunder ?

Q. (i) Name the lesson from where this piece has been taken. Who has written it ?

Ans. The passage has been taken from the lesson 'Our Indian Music—Stories and Anecdotes'. It has been written by R. Srinivasan.

Q. (ii) What warning was given to Akbar by Tansen ?

Ans. Tansen warned Akbar that the Swami would sing only if he wanted to sing.

Q. (iii) What did Tansen do after waiting several days ?

Ans. After waiting for several days Tansen sang one of the songs, taught by the Swami, with a false note.

Q. (iv) How did Hari Das rubuke Tansen ?

Ans. Hari Das rubuked Tansen when he sang a song with a false note. He said to Tansen that he did not expect his pupil to sing a song with such a false note.

Q. (v) Point out those words used in the passage which have the following meanings:

(a) very big mistake, (b) knowing.

Ans. (a) gross blunder, (b) deliberately.

(46) It was a unique ..... all the difference.

Q. (i) What was described as a uniques experience ?

Ans. The divine music of Swami Hari Das was described as unique.

Q. (ii) What did Akbar say about the music of Tansen ?

Ans. Akbar said that Tansen's music was quite ordinary before the of Swami Hari Das.

Q. (iii) When did Swami Hari Das sing only ?

Ans. Swami Hari Das sang only when he got urge from his soul.

Q. (iv) Why was Tansen's music not divine ?

Ans. Tansen's music was not divine because he sang at the bidding o the emperor.

Q. (v) Why was Hari Das' music soul-string ?

Ans. Hari Das's music was soul-stirring because it had a living cham

(47) A story is told of Tansen, ... master's side," said Tansen.

Q. (i) Write the title of the lesson from which the above note passage has been taken. Who is the author of the lesson ?

Ans. Title of the lession : Footprints without feet
Name of the author : H. G. Wells

Q. (ii) What do you imply by "The great bard of Akbar's Court" Which point does he illustrate ?

Ans. 'The great bard of Akbar's Court' means that Tansen was th musician poet of Akbar's court. He illustrates that great art i never made to order but is born out of an inner spiritual urge.

Q. (iii) What was the secret of Tansen's music ? What was its effec on Akbar ?

Ans. The secret of Tansen's music was that it cast a spell of magic o the listeners' hearts. His music carried Akbar to Divine regions.

Q. (iv) Do you think Tansen was a conceited man ? Give a reason for your answer ?

Ans. No, Tansen was not conceited man. He was not proud of hi ability to sing. His humility comes forth when he says that he is 'pigmy' by his master's side.

Q. (v) Point out the words in the passage, which have the following meanings—
(a) excessive joy (b) harmony.

Ans. (a) ecstasy (b) concord.

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Long Answer Type Questions

Question : Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words.

1. FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FOOT

Q. 1. Who was Griffin ? Why was he disliked by his landlord ? How and why did he become invisible ? In what condition was he roaming about London ?

Answer—Griffin was a brilliant scientist but he was rather a lawless person.

His landlord disliked him because he did not pay him the rent. He therefore tried to eject Griffin from his house.

Being a lawless person, he sought revenge from his landlord. Griffin set fire to the house of his landlord. He wanted to escape. He therefore swallowed the drug he had discovered. He took off his clothes to become invisible so that nobody could catch him and see him.

He was roaming about London as a homeless wanderer. He was without clothes. He was without money. He was quite invisible.

Q. 2. Why was the arrival of the stranger in the village inn an unusual event ? Give two reasons.

Answer—**Introduction**—The arrival of a stranger at the village inn in winter was in any case an unusual event.

The stranger—The stranger was the scientist Griffin. He had a very unusual appearance. So his arrival at the inn was in any case, an unusual event.

First reason—Griffin wore bandages around his forehead, dark glasses, a false nose, big bushy side whiskers and a large hat.

Second reason—He arrived at the inn in the winter season, and that too, with a very weird and strange appearance.

Conclusion—These were the two reasons why the arrival of the stranger at the village inn turned out to be a most unusual event.

Q. 3. Griffin, the scientist, was furious. What did he do in anger ? Why were the people in the bar horrified ? What happened to the constable ?

Answer—One morning the landlord and his wife Mrs. Hall got up very early. They saw the scientist's door wide open. They were surprised. Usually his door was shut and locked. He was furious it anyone entered his room. They peeped round the door. They saw

nobody. They decided to investigate. When Griffin found the landlord and his wife investigating his room, he charged Mrs. Hall with bed room chair. When he mysteriously emerged from his bedroom, Mrs. Hall demanded the explanation for his behaviour. He became furious.

He started to throw off his garments. Now he was becoming more and more invisible. Meanwhile, the constable arrived there. When he tried to catch him, Griffin knocked him unconscious. He hit the people who tried to catch him.

Q. 4 Why were the landlord and his wife surprised to see the scientist's door wide open ? What three extraordinary things happen when they entered the room ?

Answer—In order to conceal his identity, the scientist kept the door of his room always shut and locked. The landlord and his wife were surprised when they saw the scientist's door was wide open that day. When they entered the room, three extraordinary things happened. First, Mrs. Hall, the landlord's wife heard a sniff close in her ear; Second the hat on the bedpost leaptup and struck her in the face. Third, the bedroom chair sprang into the air and pushed both of them out of the room.

2. BUDDHA AND JUESUS

Q. 5. What is the peculiar bond between the teacher and the taught in India ? How is a teacher greater than father ?

Answer—The bond between the teacher and the taught is peculiar in India. In other countries, the teacher comes and teaches his pupil and the pupil pays for the labour of the teacher and the matter finishes. Such is not the custom in India. Here, a teacher adopts the pupil as a child. He looks after him, teaches him and trains him as his own son. The teacher is more than his own father.

It is that father gave his son, his body, but the teacher showed him the way to salvation. Teacher is greater than the father. The pupils carry this love, this respect for their teacher all through their lives.

Q. 6. What special appeal has the life of Buddha to Swami Vivekanand ? Why does he worship Buddha ?

Answer—The life of Buddha has a special appeal to Swami Vivekanand. He has been very fond of Buddha all his life. He has more reverence for Buddha than anybody else. Buddha was bold and fearless. His love was very large. Buddha was born for the good of men. His only concern was how to help them. Buddha was selfless. His brain

was wonderful. He was not emotional. He had no blind belief. He gave wonderful education to one and all. His teachings were revolutionary.

Buddha was great in life as well as in death. Even when dying he would not claim any distinction for himself. This is why Swami Vivekanand worships Buddha.

Q. 7. What does Swami Vivekanand say about the present system of education in India ? What types of educational system does he recommend for India ?

Answer—Swami Vivekanand criticizes the present system of education in India. He says that it is all wrong. This system encourage cramming. It dow not teach how mind can learn to think. It fills the mind with facts and figures. Swami Vivekanand says that a pupil should be taught how to control the mind.

Swami Vivekanand recommends that the student should be taught to master his mind first and then gather facts. He says that students take a long time to learn things because they cannot concentrate their minds at all.

3. A LETTER TO GOD

Q. 8. 'I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter'. Which faith does the postmaster refer to ? Discribe the character of the writer of this letter in the light of this statement.

Answer—Character-sketch to Lencho—The man who wrote the letter was Lencho. Therefore the postmaster refers to the faith of Lencho.

Intruduction—The Postmaster refers to Lencho's immense faith in God.

His deep faith—Lencho was in deep distress. His corn was completely destroyed by the hailstorm. He did not know whom to appraoch for help. He had deep in God, He knew that God helps innocent people in distress.

His abundant faith—Being a simple-hearted person, he decided to write a letter to God. His abundant faith in God prompted him to write this letter to God to help him with a sum of a hundred pesos in order to sow his filed again and to live till the next harvest.

Conclusion—This was the wonderful faith Lencho had in God.

Q. 9. How and why did Lencho write a letter to God ? Who received the letter and what did he do ?

Answer—Lencho was a farmer. Her was very hard working. Once his corn was ripe. He needed some rain. It started raining. Lencho became very happy. But soon it turned into hailstorm. His entire crop was destroyed. He was ruined. There was no one to help him. He had firm faith in God. So his only one hope was the from God. He wanted God to come to his rescue. So in order to seek some help from God, he wrote a letter go God and went the town to post it.

The postman cleared the mail. He saw the letter addressed to God. He was surprised. He gave that letter to the postmaster. He laughed heartily to see the address. Soon he become serious. He wished that he had the faith of the man who wrote that letter. Then he thought of shaking the writer's faith in God.

Result—He collected money from his employees and friends. He contributed a part of his salary. Thus he raised sevently pesos. He sent him the envelope containing money and a letter which carried a signature of God.

Conclusion—Thus the purpose of the letter was fulfilled.

Q. 10. How did the post office employees help Lencho ? How did Lencho react to their help ?

Answer—The postmaster received Lencho's letter through one of his employees. He read the letter and came to know of his need. He decided to help Lencho. He gave a part of his salary. He collected money from his friends for this act of charity. But he was able to collect only seventy pesos whereas Lencho had asked for one hundred pesos.

Lencho received the letter and opened the envelope. He was not at all surprised. When he counted the money, he got angry. God could not make such a mistake as to send him seventy pesos instead of one hundred pesos. He concluded that the post office employees had cheated him.

Q. 11. Write a character-sketch of the postmaster on the basis of the lesson 'A Letter to God'.

Answer—The postmaster was a fat and amiable fellow. He was fun-loving. When he saw the letter to God, he broke out laughing. He decided to answer this letter in order to shake the writer's faith in God.

The postmaster was a kind-hearted and generous man. When he read the letter, he came to know that its writer was a poor farmer. He needed mondy badly. He decided to help the needy farmer. He collected money from his friends and the post-office employees. But the sum

collected was seventy pesos. He himself gave a part of his salary. Thus, we can say that the postmaster was a gentleman.

4. THE GANGA

Q. 12. What did the Ganga mean to Jawaharlal Lehru ? Why does Nehru call Ganga 'The River of India'? What did the Ganga remind Nehru of ?

OR

Q. 13. Why was Nehru so attached to the Ganga ?

Answer—Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was born in Allahabad where the Ganga flows. He has been attached to her since his childhood. He has seen the moods of the Ganga in every season. He has often thought of the history and myth and tradition and song and story that have become attached to the Ganga through long ages and become part of her flowing water.

Nehru calls the Ganga 'The River of India'. Indian people love her. People's social memories, hopes, fears and songs of truimph, victories and defeats are interwined around the Ganga.

The Ganga reminds Nehru of the snow covered peaks of the Himalayas and the deep valleys of the Himalayas.

Q. 14. What is the significance of the Ganga for Nehru and for India ?

Answer—Introduction : The Ganga is one of the largest rivers of India. She is considered the holiest one for the Hindus.

Significance of the Ganga for Nehru : Nehru has been the Ganga since his childhood. He had grown older and his attachment to the Ganga also increased. He had seen the Ganga in varrying moods in different seasons. In the monsoons, it has a broad basom like that of sea. In the winter, it is slow and steady. The Ganga reminds Nehru of the snow covered peaks and deep valleys of the Himalayas which he loved so much. She also reminds him of his life and work cast in the vast plain of the Ganga.

Significance of the Ganga for India : The Ganga has been a symbol of India's age long culture and civilization. She is the beloved of all Indians. She has been linked with history, religion and tradition of India. She is inter-woven with the major memories of the races.

Conclusion : Thus we see that the Ganga is significant for Nehru as well as India.

Q. 15. Did Nehru consider the Ganga a holy river ? Why did he want his ashes immersed into the Ganga ?

Answer—Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru considered the Ganga a holy river. He regarded the Ganga as a very important river of India. It is not only a river but also a symbol of Indian history, culture and ancient civilization. The Ganga flows through thousands of kilometres of fertile plains of India. Therfore, most of the population and most of the major cities fluorished on the banks of the Ganga. Thus, history of India is mostly related to the Ganga. So Nehru liked and loved the Ganga very much. He wanted to become a part of the Ganga through his ashes. This is why he wanted his ashes to be immersed into the Ganga.

5. SOCRATES

Q. 16. Who was Socrates ? What were his teaching ? Describe briefly.

Answer—Socrates was the son of a poor stone-cutter. He was in Athens about 400 years ago before Jesus Christ's birth. He was not good looking. He was a thoughtful child.

Socrates grew to a simple man. He taught people to do what was right, and just. He believed that a man's behaviour influenced him more than the Gods. He taught people that there were many other noble things than the worship of God. Many people liked him and respected him but a few hated him. They arrested him and took him to the court. The court condemned him to death. Socrates faced death calmly and cheerfully.

Q. 17. What is the aim of Socrates ? What efforts did he make to achieve his aim ?

Answer—**Aim of Socrates : Intrudcution** : Socrates loved Athens. He wanted it to be a perfect state. This was his aim.

His efforts : He told everyone that Athens could be a perfect state if every citizen educated his own mind to see what was right and noble. He made the following efforts to achieve his aim—

(i) He began questioning and discussing with the citizens.

(ii) He always talked to the people in the open streets.

(iii) He went around the town on foot and talked to the people.

(iv) He taught his countrymen to use their reason and to have the power to see what was right, just, true and beautiful, and shape their own conduct.

Conclusion : People could not understand his purpose. Some of them did not approve of his reason and teachings.

Q. 18. Why was Socrates summoned to the court ? What advice was given to him by his friends ? Did he listen to their advice ?

Answer—Intrudcution : Though many people loved Socrates and delighted by his wisdom. There were some who did not approve of him.

Why summoned to the court ? : He taught that man's own mind influenced his conduct more than the Gods. This seemed to some people a new and wicked idea. Many people thought that he was leaning the young generation astray. So he was summoned to the court to stand his trial.

Advice : His friends advised him to escape or to hide until the storm had blown over. But Socrates knew that he had done nothing wrong. He had only taught what he believed to be just, true and honourable.

Conclusion : Socrates did not listen to their advice and he went to the court for prosecution.

6. MOTI GUJ : MUTINEER

Q. 19. When did Moti Guj become mutineer ? Chihun threatened Moti Guj. What effect did it have on the elephant ? Moti Guj became unmanageable. What did Moti Guj talk about ?

Answer—Moti Guj was the best elephant while his mahout Deesa was the worst one. But they were devoted to each other. Deesa went on leave for ten days because he wanted to drink to his heart's content. Deesa was busy in drinking and dancing. He lost count of days. He returned late after the eleventh day.

It was unbearable for Moti Guj. He loosed from his ropes and began to walk away at random. Thus he became mutineer.

Chihun threatened him and refused to give food. Moti Guj became unmanageable. He obeyed neither Chihun nor the planter. He thought of Deesa only. Moti Guj picked up the only son of Chihun and lifted up in the air. Seeing danger, Chihun promised him food and liquor.

Moti Guj talked nonsense about the rights of elephants. He demanded long holidays for them.

Q. 20. Moti Guj obeyed only Deesa's orders. Give two examples in support of this statement.

Answer—Everybody on the plantation knew that Moti Guj obeyed only Deesa's orders and none else. Whe Deesa asked for leave, the planter told Deesa that he could proceed on leave if somebody else would look after Moti Guj, as he obeyed only Deesa's orders.

Example - I : Loud cries of Deesa brought Moti Guj to him. He told Moti Guj that he was going away for ten days. In his absence Chihun

would be his mahout and he would work with Chihun. Then he ordered Moti Guj to se Chihun on his neck. The elephant obeyed him.

Example - II : When Chihun patted Moti Guj's bald head, the elephant trumpeted. Then Deesa asked him to be still and bid him goodbye. At his bidding Moti Guj put his trunk round Deesa and swung him into the air twice. Thus Moti Guj bade him goodbye.

Q. 21. Write about the relationship between Moti Guj and Deesa.

Answer—Relationship between Moti Guj and Deesa—

Introduction : Moti Guj is the very best of all the elephants. His mahout is Deesa. He is the very worst of all the mahaouts.

Relationship : Deesa had great love for Moti Guj. He looked after him as his own son. He called him the 'King of the elephant'. They worked together the whole day. Moti Guj cleared stumps. Deesa fed him with three hundred pounds of green fodder mixed with a bottle of liquour. He sang songs between Moti Guj's legs.

In his drunkness he beat Moti Guj on his tender nails mercilessly. And when his intoxication is over, he used to weep. He washed in a bath Moti Guj in the river every week.

Conclusion : Moti Guj obeyed only Deesa's orders. He did not care for Chihun's orders after the fixed time. Hence their relationship is deep and sweet.

7. ON SAYING 'PLEASE'

Q. 22. "Law can only protect us against material attack." How can the perfect civilities be restored in the society according to the writer ?

Answer—According to A. G. Gardiner, the perfect civilities can be restored in the society if we observe little courtesies in our dealings with others. Small ourtesies like "Thank you", "Sorry", "Please" etc., cost nothing but they pay us much. They win us friends. We can easily win over our enemies. We can make our work light and interesting. We can make others cheerful because good manners are infectious. A cheerful man can make a gloomy and ill-tempered person cheerful. If the whole world around us is cheerful and there is no frown on any forehead, the world would be worth living. The bus conductor in the story was very polite. He lect an indelible impression on the mind of the writer. He praises him, misses him, remembers him and speaks highly of him, Why ? Only because of his politeness.

Q. 23. What is the importance of little courtesies in life ?

Answer—Courtesies :

Introduction : 'Please' and 'Thank you' are the little courtesies. These are the small change, with which a man pays his way as social beings.

Importance : Following are the importance of the little courtesies—

(i) These courtesies keep the machine of life oiled.

(ii) They put our social intercourse upon the basis of friendly co-operation and easy give and take.

(iii) No legal system could legislate against bad manners. The law is reasonable. Hence we should use courtesies.

Conclusion : If, we are given freedom to use violence for all that we do not like, such as people's behaviour, tone of their voices and scowl on their faces then our whole life would become miserable.

8. TORCH BEARERS

Q. 24. Why did the old merchant give one rupee to each to his sons ? How did twi sons spend their money ? What happened when both of them went back to their father ?

Answer—The old merchant began to wonder what he should do with his money. He made up his mind to give all his money to one of his two sons who proved cleverer. He wanted to solve this problem by giving them a test.

He therefore gave one rupee to each of his sons. He asked them to go out separately and buy something which will fill this house. The first son bought a cart of hay for his rupee. The second son bought candles for his rupee.

When both of them went back to their father, the first son piled the hay into the house. But it was not enough to cover even the floor. There was no question to fill the house with the hay.

The second son saw that it was getting dark. He stood two or three candles in each room and lit them. The whole house was at once filled with light.

Q. 25. What does the writer mean when he says, "A chain is as strong as its weakest link". How can the chain be made strong ? What is our duty in this connection ?

Answer—A chain is formed with several links. If all the links are strong, the whole chain is strong. If one link of the chain is weak, the chain may break at that link. The weakest link counts as to the strength

o the chain. Hence the writer says, "A chain is as strong as its weakest link". If all the links are strong, the whole chain is strong.

A citizen of our country is like a link in the chain of the country. If all the citizens have the light of good character in them, whole country will be full of light. Hence, it is our duty to cultivate good citizens. Our influence on other should be good. To sum up, we have to train ourselves for citizenship, and for service of our country.

Q. 26. Relate the story of Guru Nanak and Mardana in your own words in about 100 words.

Answer—Once, during his travels, Guru Nanak came to a village. His disciple Mardana was also with him. They wanted to stay there for the night. The villagers were rude and inhospitable. They did not allow them to stay. So Guru Nanak and Mardana, were forced to spend the night in the open. Next morning, Guru Nanak said, "I pray that the people of this village may always stay in this village."

The next night they came to another village. The people of that village gave them a good reception. Next day, the Guru said, "I pray that the people of this village may not remain in their village, but may be scattered throughout the country." At this Mardana was puzzled.

9. TIGER TROUBLE

Q. 27. Who is Kanuram ? Is he justified in his behaviour with the author ? Give reason for your answer.

Answer—Kanuram is a friend of the writer. He works in a good oil company. Kanuram's behaviour with the author is not justified on the following grounds—

(1) The author is a guest to Kanuram. So Kanuram should have behaved in hospitable manner with the author. But he did not do so.

(2) Kanuram crossed all the arguments suggested by Hiralal for the author. It was not justified.

(3) When the author came out after the change of his dress to go to the machaan, Kanuram had a villainous look in a sneering manner.

(4) The incident of sending handkerchief with a note that author is coward also proves that Kanuram's behaviour towards the author was not justified.

Q. 28. How did the writer spend the night on the machaan in the forest ?

Answer—Introduction : The forest guard led the writer to the machaan built up in the forest. The dead body of a buffalo was lying near the tree on which the machaan was built.

Manner in which the night was spent : The writer kept on smoking. He went on singing mournful songs. He continued coughing and flashing his torch now and then from the machaan. He also tied his white handkerchief over the machaan so that the tiger might sense the danger and not come his way. After a few hours, he saw some beast near the buffalo. So he took up the gun and trembling with fear fired a shot. It hit the dead buffalo and not the beast. The beast below hauled like a dog.

Conclusion : Knowing that the beast was a dog, the writer fell asleep on the machaan.

Q. 29. "I have never talked to the villain since." Why is the author angry with Kanuram ? What moral do you draw from the story ?

Answer—Introduction : The author is angry with Kanuram because he exposed the author, completely. Earlier the author had made fun of Kanuram, for killing the birds and boasted that the never kills animals less than a tiger.

Reasons : (1) Kanuram had told his brother Hiralal that the author had a passion for shooting tigers. He conspired with Hiralal and made the author sit up on a machaan all through the ghastly night.

(2) The author tied his white handkerchief over the machaan so that it might dazzle the tiger. Kanuram found it on the tree. He sent his servant, to the author, with that handkerchief and a remark. The note was remarked as, "You obviously forgot to take away your white flag."

Conclusion : The story teaches us that boasting can land us into great trouble. We must keep away from it.

10. OUR INDIAN MUSIC : STORIES AND ANECDOTES

Q. 30. Did Swami Hari Das sing for Akbar ? How was Akbar's wish fulfilled ? What does it show ?

Answer—Swami Hari Das did not sing for Akbar. Tansen has already told Akbar that the Swami would sing only if he wanted to. They stayed at the ashrama many days, but the Swami did not sing.

Then, one day Tansen sang one song which he had learnt from his guru. But knowingly he introduced a false note in the song. The Swami could not bear his vulgar mistake. He rebuked Tansen that his pupil could commit such vulgarity. He was greatly shocked. Then Swami began the song in a correct note because his mood came upon him and overpowered him. Thus Akbar's wish was fulfilled.

It shows that the music is sung or played spontaneously. A inner urge pours out music of the hearts of the great musician.

Q. 31. What is Tansen's opinion about his master ? How does he make him sing ?

OR

Q. 32. What is the basic quality of music ? How does Tansen make his master sing ?

Answer—Introduction : Tansen was a worthy pupil of his worthy master.

His opionion : Tansen had deep and respectful regards for his master, Swami Das. He considered himself his master's humble pupil. He admitted willignly his inability to have been able to master even a fraction of his master's technique, grace and charm. He considered himself a mere pigmy by his master's side.

Basic quality of music : Basic quality of music is that it is never made to order. It comes as a result of an irresistible inner urge.

How Tansen makes his Guru sing : Swami Hari Das would sing only when he desired to. Akbar and Tansen had stayed for several days at the Swamiji's ashram but he would not sing. One day Tansen sang one of the songs taught by the Swamiji and knowingly introduced a false note. It had an electric effect on the Swamiji. He received a rude shock. He turned to Tansen and rebumed him. He then started singing the pience correctly.

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Short Answer Type Questions

Question : Answer any two of the following question in about twnety five words each—

1. FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FOOT

Q. 1. Why were the two boys surprised to see muddy imprints of barefeet on the steps ?

OR

Q. 2. The two boys in London were surprised and fascinated. Why ?

Answer—The two boys in London were surprised and fascinated when they saw the fresh muddy foot-prints on the steps of a house in the middle of London. They followed those foot-prints but the man was not visible.

Q. 3. How did Griffin escape from the London store ?

Answer—Griffin took off his newly found clothes and escaped from the London store.

Q. 4. What made Mrs. Hall think Griffin to be eccentirc ?

OR

Q. 5. The Landlord's wife was convinced that Griffin was an eccentric scientist. What made her think of Griffin in these terms ?

Answer—Griffin with uncommon appearance came to the village of Iping in winter. He had strange habits. He kept his room locked from inside. He refused to meet anyone. This made Mrs. Hall think Griffin to be eccentric.

Q. 6. What was the curious episode that took place in the clergyman's study ?

Answer—One very early in the morning clergyman and his wife heard the clink of money being stolen from their desk. Very slowly they came down. They opened the door. But they found no man.

Q. 7. Three extraordinary things happened in Griffin's room ? What were they ?

Answer—The three extraordinary things were—

(i) Mrs. Hall heard a sniff quite close to her ear.

(ii) A hat leapt up and dashed into her face.

(iii) The bed room chair sprang into the air, pushed Mrs. and Mr. Hall out of the room.

2. BUDDHA AND JUESUS

Q. 8. In what way is the teacher greater than the father ?

Answer—Father gives his son his body. But the teacher shows him the way to salvation. Hence, the teacher is greater than the father.

Q. 9. What are the main teachings of Lord Buddha ?

Answer—The main teachings of Lord Buddha are—Men are all equal. Every man and woman had the same right to attain spirituality.

Q. 10. Why was Swami Vivekanand very fond of Buddha ? Why did he worship him ?

Answer—Swami Vivekanand was very fond of Buddha for his boldness, fearlessness, and huge love. Buddha was great in life as well as in death. Even when dying he did not claim any distinction for himself so Swami Viveknand worshipped him.

Q. 11. How did Buddha open the door of Nirvana to one and all ?

Answer—Buddha finished the difference between the priest and the other castes. He said even the lowest had right to get the highest of attainment. Thus he opened the door of Nirvana to one and all.

Q. 12. What was mission of Buddha's birth ?

Answer—Buddha was born for the good of men. His mission was how to help them. He never thought for himself.

3. A LETTER TO GOD

Q. 13. What object does Lencho call 'new coins' ? Why does he call them so ?

Answer—Lencho calls rain drops, falling from the sky, 'new coins'. These raindrops promised rich harvest which meant more money.

Q. 14. Lencho had only 'one hope', what was it ?

Answer—Lencho had firm faith in God. He had only one hope. It was the help from God. His belief was that God sees everthing and he does not let anybody die of hunger.

Q. 15. When did Lencho receive the letter ? Why did he become angry ?

Answer—Lencho received the letter on the following Sunday. The postman handed the letter to Lencho. He was not surprised. But he became angry when he found seventy pesos instead of one hundred pesos.

Q. 16. Why did Lencho describe the post office employees as 'a bunch of crooks'?

Answer—When Lencho received only seventy pesos instead of a hundred. He thought God could have sent him less money. The post office employees must have retained thirty pesos. So he described them as 'a bunch of crooks'.

4. THE GANGA

Q. 17. Did Nehru consider the Ganga, a holy river ? Why did he want his ashes immersed in the Ganga ?

Answer—Nehru did not consider the Ganga a holy river from religious point of view. Still he wanted his ashes to be immersed in the Ganga, as he had been attached to her since his childhood.

Q. 18. To Nehru what was the most precious gift ? Who gave it to him in plenty ?

Answer—The most precious gift in Nehru's view was the affection of all classes of the Indian people. He got it in plenty from Indian people.

Q. 19. What does the Ganga remind Nehru of ?

Answer—The Ganga reminds Nehru of snow-covered peaks and deep valleys of the Himalayas from where it rises and of the rich and vast plains where he had lived and his work had been cast.

Q. 20. Why did Nehru want the major portion of his ashes scattered over the fields of India ?

Answer—Nehru wanted that the major portion of his ashes should be scattered over the fields of India because he loved India. He wanted to mingle with the dust and soil of India.

5. SOCRATES

Q. 21. Who was Socrates ? What was he accused of ?

Answer—Sorcates was a great Greek philosopher. He lived in Athens. He was accused of misleading the youth of the country.

Q. 22. Why did Socrates not listen to his friend's advice ?

Answer—His friends advised Socrates to escape or to hide until the storm had blown over. He was not coward. He knew that he had done nothing wrong. So he did not listen to their advice.

Q. 23. What did Socrates whisper to Crito ?

Answer—Socrates whispered to Crito that he owed a cock to Aesculapius. He should pay it.

6. MOTI GUJ : MUTINEER

Q. 24. Deesa sometimes gave Moti Guj a heating, but the elephant loved him. Why ?

Answer—Deesa sometimes gave Moti Guj a heating, but when his intoxication wwas over, he would embrace Moti Guj's truk and weep and give him some liquor which Moti Guj was very fond of.

Q. 25. How long was Deesa to be away ? How did he tell this to Moti Guj ?

Answer—Deesa was to be away for ten days. Deesa took a tent-peg. He hit Moti Guj ten times on his tender nails and the elephant understood him.

Q. 26. When did Moti Guj become a mutineer ?

Answer—When Deesa did not turn up after ten days as he had promised, Moti Guj got angry and became a muineer on the eleventh day.

Q. 27. What did Chihun angrily say to Moti Guj ?

Answer—Chihun angrily said to Moti Guj that he had not worked, so he would not be given any food. Moti Guj saw Chihun's

baby rolling on the foor of the hut. He swung out his trunk and picked up the baby. He lifted the baby in the air.

7. ON SAYING 'PLEASE'

Q. 28. Why did the liftman throw the passenger out of the lift ? Was he justified in doing so ?

Answer—The liftman threw the passenger out of the lift because the passenger did not say 'Top, please'. The liftman wanted the passenger to use the word 'Please'. The liftman was not justified in doing so.

Q. 29. Why does the writer call the law 'reasonable' with reference to the liftman's story ?

Answer—The liftman was fined for throwing the passenger out of the lift. The law is reasonable because it cannot allow people to punish bad manners. If it does so, there will be no end to violence.

Q. 30. What compels us to be civil in our social behaviour ?

Answer—There is an old social practice which compels us to be civil in our social behaviour.

Q. 31. Which type of bus conductors, according to the author, is rather rare these days ?

Answer—The polite bus conductors are rare these days. Very few of the bus conductors are from the classes of men who come through the ordeal manners.

8. TORCH BEARERS

Q. 32. To whom did the old merchant want to give all his property ? How did he solve this problem ?

Answer—The old merchant wanted to give all his property to one of his sons, who proved himself to be the cleverer of the two. He solved this problem by giving his sons a test.

Q. 33. What happened when the second son lit the candles ? What did his father say to him ?

Answer—When the second son lit the candles, the whole house was filled with light. His father said, "You have shown true wisdom. I am ready to hand over all my money to you."

Q. 34. How did the people of the first village treat Guru Nanak and Mardana ? What did Nanak say to them ?

Answer—The people of the first village forced Guru Nanak and Mardana to spend the night in the open as they were inhospitable and

selfish. Guru Nanak said that the rude villagers should always remain in their village.

Q. 35. What will happen if a link in the chain is weak ? How will it affect a country ?

Answer—If a link in the chain is weak, the chain will break because a chain is as strong as its weakest link. The citizens are the link in the chain that is a country. If the citizens are weak and poor, the country will suffer.

9. TIGER TROUBLE

Q. 36. Why does Kanuram go off his head every October ? What does he like to kill and why ?

Answer—Kanuram goes off his head every October because it is the hunting season of birds. He likes to kill ducks because he gets thrill when they drop down dead.

Q. 37. Where does the author go with Kanuram ? What did he dream of doing these ?

Answer—The author goes with Kanuram to Raniwada near Dehra Dun. Kanuram's brother, Hiralal is the forest officer there. The author dreamt of feasting on roast duck and the meat of deer.

Q. 38. What interesting programme does Hiralal suggest for the author ?

Answer—Hiralal suggests that the author should avail himself of the opportunity to shoot a tiger. The tiger is reputed to be a big animal, all of ten feet. His pugmarks are as big as saucers.

Q. 39. Why did Kanuram not let the Forest Guard be with the author on the machaan ?

Answer—Kanuram did not let the Forest Guard be with the author on the machaan because he wanted to avenge himself of the author. The author had ridiculed Kanuram for hunting birds and had boasted that he hunted, only tigers.

10. OUR INDIAN MUSIC : STORIES AND ANECDOTES

Q. 40. Why was Brahma sad ? Who helped him and how ?

Answer—Brahma was sad because human beings simply ignored the beautiful things he had created. Saraswati, Brahma's wife, helped him out. She created, in human beings, the power to respond and appreciate that beauty.

Q. 41. Do you think Tansen was a conceited man ? Give a reason for your answer.

Answer—No, Tansen was not a conceited man. He was not proud of his ability to sing. He said that his master, Swami Hari Das was far greater a musician than he.

Q. 42. How did Tansen make his Guru sing ? Why do you think this ruse was so successful ?

OR

Q. 43. How did Tansen make Swami Hari Das sing for Akbar ?

Answer—Tansen played a trick to make his Guru sing for Akbar. He sang a song wrongly which he had learnt from his Guru. Swamiji was provoked. He rebuked Tansen. He then sang the piece correctly.

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VOCABULARY

Q. Match the words in List A with their nearest meanings in List B:

	List a (Words)	List B (Meanings)	Answer (List B)
1.	Affable	Changing	friendly
	Groan	Husk	Moan
	Vension	Polite and friendly	Deer meat
	Chaff	Peak	Husk
	Varying	Deer meat	Changing
	Crest	Moan	Peak
2.	Native land	Anger	Mother land
	Anecdotes	Dried grass	Stories
	Appreciate	Uncivility	Admire
	Discourtesy	Stories	Uncivility
	Resentment	Motherland	Anger
	Hay	Admire	Dried grass
3.	Ghastly	Farmers	Dried grass
	Difiance	deep respect	challenge
	Elaborate	frightful	detailed
	Reverence	challenge	deep respect
	Peasant	detailed	farmers
4.	Bulging	Stroking	Curving outwards
	Tapping	Ordering	Stroking

	Fascinating	Curving outwards	Charming
	Calling	Occupation	Occupation
	Bidding	Charming	Ordering
5.	Inhospitable	Ample	Uncivil
	Defiance	Satisfaction	Challenge
	Triumphs	Victories	Victories
	Abundance	Uncivil	Ample
	Contentment	Challenge	Satisfaction
6.	Yell	admire	happiness
	Origin	wander	beginning
	Appreciate	changing	admire
	Stroll	scream	wander
	Varying	happiness	changing
	Gaiety	beginning	Scream
7.	Solitary	group	lonely
	Bulging	foretel	coming out
	Evident	worry	clear
	Ansiety	lonely	worry
	Predict	coming out	foretell
	Bunch	clear	group
8.	Wander	Act of kindness	Roam about
	Reverence	Satisfaction	Respect
	Charity	Roam about	Act of kindness
	Contentment	Respect	Satisfaction
	Argue	Agreed	Discuss
	Nodded	Discuss	Agreed
9.	Solitary	frightful	lonely
	Abundant	extensive	Ample
	Reverence	motherland	Deep respect
	Ghastly	lonely	frightful
	Native-land	ample	motherland
	Vast	deep respect	extensive
10.	Boorish	Sorrowful	savage
	Sturdy	stroked	strong
	Mournful	Scold	sorrowful
	Sacred	savage	Holy
	Rebuke	strong	Scold
	Patted	Holy	stroked

11.	Resemble	Grazed	Look like
	Callously	Wonderful	Cruelly
	Despair	Look like	Hopelessness
	Evident	Hopelessness	Clear
	Marvellous	Clear	Wonderful
	Stared	Cruelly	Gazed
12.	Eject	Quick to anger	Drive out
	Concord	Deep respect	Harmony
	Just	Drice out	Proper
	Irritable	Plain and clear	Quicker or anger
	Reverence	Proper	Deep respect
	Endent	Harmony	Plain and clear
13.	Triumphs	Detailed	Plain and clear
	Contentment	Polite and friendly	Satisfaction
	Elaborate	Victories	Detailed
	Solitary	Occupation	Lonely
	Affable	Satisfaction	Polite and friendly
	Calling	Lonely	Occupation
14.	Peaceful	Make a deep sound of pain	Calm
	Salvation	Unwilling	Deliverance from sin
	Shakles	A declaration of objection	Chains
	Protest	Deliverance from sin	A declaration of Objection
	Groaned	Calm	Make a deep sound of Pain
	Reluctant	Chains	Unwilling
15.	Varying	Touched affectionately	Changing
	Beasts	Friendly	Wild animals
	Patted	Stories	Touched affectionately
	Affable	Misfortune	Friendly
	Anecdotes	wild animals	Stories
	Didstress	Changing	Misfortune
16.	Aims	without mistake	Relief given out of pity to the poor,
	Fraction	much	a small part
	Shabbily	hopelessness	not smart, poorly

	Despair relief	given out of pity to the poor	hopelessness
	Unerringly	a small part	without mistake
	A lot of	not smartly, poorly	much
17.	Far and wide	group	everywhere
	Shallow	lonely	not deep
	Native land	misfortune	motherland
	Bunch	everywhere	group
	Distress	motherland	misfortune
	Solitary	not deep	lonely
18.	Wander	holy	roam about
	Gastly	lonely	frightful
	Solitary	roam about	lonely
	Mournful	plentiful	sorrowful
	Sacred	frightful	holy
19.	Agressive	dark	violent
	Toil	very beautiful	labour
	Dazzling	pride	very light
	Exquisite	violent	very beautiful
	Gloomy	very bright	dark
	Venity	labour	pride
20.	Visions	very bright	dreams
	Nodded	pressed hard	shook head in agreement
	Laid by	at once	put at a place
	Right away	shook head in agreement	at once
	Insisted	dreams	pressed hard
	Dazzling	put at a place	very light
21.	Varying	Drive out	Changing
	Eject	Overflowing	Drive out
	Unerringly	Changing	Without mistake
	Scrawny	Principle	Lean and thin
	Brimming	Lean and thin	Overflowing
	Doctrine	Without mistake	Principle
22.	Irritable	Polite	Quick to anger
	Doctrine	Emphasized	Beliefs and teachings
	Escape	Quick to anger	To get away unnoticed
	Courteous	Charming	Polite
	Insisted	Beliefs and teachings	Emphasized
	Enchanting	To get away unnoticed	Charming

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High School English Reader-II

Poetry

Question : Select two of the following stanzas and answer the questions given below them:

1. LUCY GRAY

(1) No mate, no comrade ..... human door !

Q. (i) Write the title of the poem which the above noted lines of poetry have been taken.

Ans. The title of the poem from which the above noted lines have been taken is 'Lucy Gray' written by William Wordsworth.

Q. (ii) Point out the rhyming pairs of words in the above noted stanza.

Ans. 'Knew' rhymes with 'grew' and 'moor' rhymes with 'door'.

Q. (iii) Point out the poetic significance of the following expressions.

(a) No mate, no comrade Lucy knew

(b) Wide moor.

Ans. (a) Lucy lived in solitude on a wide moor. It was an isolated part so Lucy had no companions or friends.

(b) Lucy lived in an open and uncultivated land.

Q. (iv) Which aspect of Lucy's life has been emphasized by the poet in the stanza ?

Ans. The childhood life of Lucy has been emphasized by the poet in the stanza.

Q. (v) When did Lucy live with her parents ?

Ans. Lucy lived in a wide moor with her parents.

Q. (vi) Did Lucy play alone or with companions ?

Ans. She played alone.

(2) You yet may ..... more be seen.

Q. (i) Write the name of the poet who has composed the poem from which the above mentioned stanza has been taken.

Ans. Willian Wordsworth has composed the poem from which the above mentioned stanza has been taken.

Q. (ii) Point out the rhyming words used in the stanza.

Ans. 'Play' rhymes with 'gray'
'Green' rhymes with 'seen'.

Q. (iii) Who can you see playing on the green ?

Ans. We can see the fawn and the hare playing on the green.

Q. (iv) What do you understand by the following expression ?
"Will never more be seen ?"

Ans. The line here means that Lucy Gray will not be seen again because she died in the storm.

Q. (v) What is missing for ever ?

Ans. The sweet face of Lucy Gray is missing for ever.

(3) "To-night will ..... through the snow".

Q. (i) Write the title of the poem from which the above noted lines have been taken.

Ans. The above lines have been taken from the poem 'Lucy Gray'.

Q. (ii) Who is speaking to whom in the given lines of the poem ?

Ans. Lucy's father is speaking to Lucy Gray in the above lines.

Q. (iii) Why was it suggested that a lantern must be taken while going out ?

Ans. It was suggested that a lantern must be taken while going out to light Lucy's way and guide her mother through the snow.

Q. (iv) Point out the rhyming words in the given stanza ?

Ans. 'Night' rhymes with 'light'
'Go' rhymes with 'snow'.

(4) 'That, Father ! ..... in the moon !"

Q. (i) Write the title of the poem from which the above noten lines of poetry have been selected.

Ans. The above lines have been taken from the poem 'Lucy Gray'.

Q. (ii) To what does the word 'That' refer in the stanza ?

Ans. 'That' here refers to the order 'to go to the town' given by Lucy's father in the stanza.

Q. (iii) How was Lucy able to know the time ?

Ans. Lucy was able to know the time as the minster-clock had struck two.

Q. (iv) Point out the words which rhymes together in the stanza.

Ans. Do' rhymes with 'two'
'Afternoon' rhymes with 'moon'.

(5) The storm came ..... reached the town.

Q. (i) Write the name of the poet who has composed the poem from which the above noted stanza has been taken.

Ans. The above poem has been composed by William Wordsworth.

Q. (ii) What happened to Lucy ? Why did she not reach the town ?

Ans. Lucy could not reach the town because she was caught up in the storm and died.

Q. (iii) What did Lucy do when the storm came on before its time ? Where was Lucy driven to by the storm ?

Ans. When the storm came, Lucy wandered here and there. She climbed many hills to find her was home and then to the river bridge.

Q. (iv) Point out any one pair of two rhyming words in the given piece of poetry.

Ans. 'Time' rhymes with 'climb'.

(6) At day-break on ..... from their door.

Q. (i) Name the title of the poem from which the above noted lines of poetry have been taken.

Ans. The above noted lines have been taken from the poem 'Lucy Gray'.

Q. (ii) Who are 'they' referred to in the first and the third line of the above noted stanza ?

Ans. Here 'they' has been used for the parents of Lucy Gray. On the hill they were looking for Lucy Gray.

Q. (iii) What did they see from the hill ? How far was that place from their door ?

Ans. From the hill they saw a bridge of wood. The bridge was about a furlong away from their door.

Q. (iv) Point out the pair of words which rhyme together in this stanza.

Ans. 'Stood' rhymes with 'wood' and 'moor' rhymes with 'door'.

(7) They wept-and ..... of Lucy's feet.

Q. (i) Write the name of the poet who has composed the poem from which the above noted stanza has been taken.

Ans. The above poem has been composed by William Wordsworth.

Q. (ii) Who wept ? Why did they weep ? Why did they cry 'In heaven we all shall meet' ? What is the significance of this line ?

Ans. Lucy's parents wept. They wept and cried as they could not find Lucy, 'In heaven we all shall meet'—the significance of this line is that Lucy's parents thought that Lucy had died.

Q. (iii) What did Lucy's mother see in the snow ? Why has the poet used the words 'spied' in the stanza ? What is the poetic significance of the words 'meet; feet; cried; spied ?'

Ans. Lucy's mother saw the print of Lucy's feet in the snow. The poet has used the word spied in the stanza because suddenly they saw the print of Lucy's feet. They had no hope of finding her hout. The poetic significance is that 'meet' rhymes with 'feed' and 'cried' rhymes with 'spied'.

Q. (iv) Point out the words which rhyme together in the stanza.

Ans. 'Cried' rhymes with 'spied'
'Meet' rhymes with 'feet'.

(8) They followed from ..... there were none !

Q. (i) Give the title of the poem from which the above noted lines have been selected.

Ans. The above noted lines have been selected from the lesson 'Lucy Gray'.

Q. (ii) Who followed the footmarks of Lucy ?

Ans. Lucy's parents followed the footmarks of Lucy.

Q. (iii) Upto which point did they find the footprint ?

Ans. They found the footprints upto the snowy bank.

Q. (iv) Point out the pairs of words which rhymes together in the stanza.

Ans. 'Bank' rhymes with 'plank'
'One' rhymes with 'none'.

(9) And then an open ..... bridge they came.

Q. (i) Write the name of the poem from which above noted stanza has been taken.

Ans. The above noted stanza has been taken from the poem 'Lucy Gray'.

Q. (ii) Whom does the word 'they' refer to in the above noted stanza ? What were they doing ?

Ans. The word 'they' refers to the parents of Lucy. They were tracking the footmarks of Lucy.

Q. (iii) Point out the rhyming pairs of word in the stanza.

Ans. 'Crossed' rhymes with 'lost' and 'same' rhymes with 'came'.

2. THE FOUNTAIN

(10) Into the ..... till night !

Q. (i) From which poem has the above stanza been taken ?

Ans. The above stanza has been taken from the poem 'The Fountain'.

Q. (ii) How does the fountain appear in the sunshine ?

Ans. The fountain appears full of light in the sunshine.

Q. (iii) What does the fountain do from morn till night ?

Ans. It leaps and flashes from morning till night.

Q. (iv) Which pair of words rhyme together in the above stanza ?

Ans. 'Light' rhymes with 'night'.

(11) Into the ..... winds blow !

Q. (i) What is the effect of the moonlight on the fountain ?

Ans. The fountain looks whiter than snow in the moonlight.

Q. (ii) What happens when the wind blows ?

Ans. When the wind blows, the fountain waves like a flower.

Q. (iii) Give the title of the poem from which the above stanza has been taken.

Ans. The above stanza has been taken from the poem 'The Fountain'.

Q. (iv) Which pair of words rhyme together in the above stanza ?

Ans. 'Snow' rhymes with 'blow'.

(12) Ever in ..... never away.

Q. (i) How does the fountain look when it is in motion ?

Ans. The fountain looks blithesome and cheery when it is in motion.

Q. (ii) Why is it not tired ?

Ans. The fountain is not tired of doing its work as it constantly keeps throwing its water upward and it is always in motion.

Q. (iii) Write the name of the poet who has composed the above poem.

Ans. James Russel Lowell has composed the above poem.

Q. (iv) Which pair of the word rhyme together in the above stanza ?

Ans. 'Cheery' rhymes with 'aweary'.

(13) Full of ..... the same.

Q. (i) Name the title of the poem from which the above noted lines of poetry have been selected.

Ans. The above noted lines have been taken from the poem 'The Fountain'.

Q. (ii) Why can nothing 'tame' the fountain ?

Ans. Nothing can 'tame' the fountain because it has natural force.

Q. (iii) How does the fountain remain 'ever the same' ?

Ans. The fountain remains 'ever the same' because water goes up and down to the same height and quantity.

Q. (iv) Point out the pair of words which rhyme together in the stanza.

Ans. 'Tame' rhymes with 'same'.

(14) Glorious fountain ..... line thee !

Q. (i) Write the name of the poet who has composed the above lines.

Ans. The above noted lines have been taken from the poem 'The Fountain' composed by James Russel Lowell.

Q. (ii) What qualities of the fountain have been mentioned by the poet in these lines ?

Ans. Freshness, activity, aspiration and constantness are the qualities mentioned by the poet in these lines.

Q. (iii) The poet has called the fountain 'changeful' and 'constant'. Why has he used these contradictory words for the fountain ?

Ans. In these lines the word 'changeful' means active and the word 'constan' means steady. These words are appropriate for the fountain. So the poet has used these contradictory words which are actually not contradictory.

Q. (iv) Point out the rhyming words in the above stanza.

Ans. 'Be' rhymes with 'thee'.

3. THE PSALM OF LIFE

(15) Life is real..... of the soul.

Q. (i) Name the title of the poem from which the above noted lines of poetry have been selected.

Ans. The above noted lines have been taken from the poem 'The Psalm of Life' written by H.W. Longfellow.

Q. (ii) What is life and what is not its goal ?

Ans. Life is real and the grave is not its goal.

Q. (iii) What was not spoken of the soul ?

Ans. About the soul 'Dust thou art, to dust ruturnest' was not spoken.

Q. (iv) Point out the pair of words which rhyme together in the stanza.

Ans. 'Earnest' rhymes with 'returnest' and 'goal' rhymes with 'soul'.

(16) In the world's..... in the strife !

Q. (i) Why does the poet compare life to the battlefield ? What does the poet mean by the 'bivouac of life' ?

Ans. The poet compares the life of battlefield as the life is full of difficulties and struggles. By 'bivouac of life' the poet means that life is like a temporary comping ground. Life is short and temporary.

Q. (ii) What does the poet say to youngmen ?

Ans. The poet advises the youngmen to face the difficulties of life with courage. They shoud not be driven by circumstances like a dumb cattle.

Q. (iii) From which poem the above passage has been taken ?

Ans. The above passage has been taken from the poem 'The Psalm of Life'.

Q. (iv) Point out the rhyming words in the above stanza.

Ans. 'Battle' rhymes with 'cattle'.

(17) Let us, then, ... and to wait.

Q. (i) What does the poet advise us in the above stanza ?

Ans. The poet advises us in the above stanza that we should work hard and we should make continous progress in our life.

Q. (ii) What moral lesson does the poet want to learn the youngmen ?

Ans. The poet adivses the youngmen to meet the life and its difficulties with courage and enthusiasm. We should be patient and hard working in our life. We should not care for any remuneration.

Q. (iii) Who has composed the above poem ?

Ans. H.W. Longfellow has composed the above poem.

Q. (iv) Point out the rhyming words in the above stanza.

Ans. 'Fate' rhymes with 'wait'.
'Doing' rhymes with 'pursuing'.

4. THE PERFECT OF LIFE

(18) It is growing ..... bald and sere;

Q. (i) What is the common between man and a tree ? What does the line 'To fall at last dry, bald and sere' mean when applied to a man ?

Ans. The life of a man and the size of the body of a man are common between a man and a tree. The last line of the poem means that man's end should not be like a tree falling down as a dry and leafless log of wood.

Q. (ii) Why is the word 'Man' spelt with a capital 'M' in the second line ? Which word in the poem means 'dried up or withered' leaves or flowers ?

Ans. The word 'Man' is spelt with capital 'M' because it represents the mankind as a whole. The word 'sere' in the poem means 'dried up' or 'withered' leaves or flowers.

Q. (iii) Write the title of the poem from which the above lines have been taken.

Ans. The above lines have been taken from the lesson 'The Perfect Life'.

Q. (iv) Point out the rhyming words in the above stanza.

Ans. 'Year' rhymes with 'sere'.

(19) In small proportions ..... may perfect be.

Q. (i) What does the poet mean by 'small proportions' ?

Ans. By 'small proportions' the poet means the object of small size.

Q. (ii) Which life according to the poet may be perfect ?

Ans. According to the poet, a short but beautiful life may be perfect.

Q. (iii) Who has composed the above poem ?

Ans. Ben Jonson has composed the above poem.

Q. (iv) Point out the rhyming words in the above stanza.

Ans. 'See' rhymes with 'be'.

5. A NATION'S STRENGTH

(20) Not gold, but ..... and suffer long.

Q. (i) From which poem has the above stanza been taken ?

Ans. The above stanza has been taken from the poem 'A Nation's Strength'.

Q. (ii) What man can make a people great and strong ?

Ans. Good and devoted men can make a people great and strong.

Q. (iii) What types of people can make a strong Nation ?

Ans. Men who stand firmly for truth and for honour can make a strong Nation.

Q. (iv) Point out the rhyming words in the above stanza.

Ans. 'Make' rhymes with 'sake' and 'story' rhymes with 'long'.

(21) Brave men ..... to the sky.

Q. (i) What qualities should a citizen have of a great nation ?

Ans. The citizen of a great nation should be courageous, brave and hopeful. They should be daring and face difficult situations when others run away.

Q. (ii) How can a big building be constructed strongly ? What is a big building compared to ?

Ans. A big building can be constructed strongly if the pillars are deep and strong. A big building is compared to the Nation. A nation can be strong if it has good and devoted citizens.

Q. (iii) Who is the author of the above poem ?

Ans. The author of the poem is Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Q. (iv) Point out the rhyming words in the above stanza.

Ans. 'Sleep' rhymes with 'deep' and 'fly' rhymes with 'sky'.

Central Idea

Question : Write the central idea of one of the following poems: Lucy Gray, The Fountain, The Psalm of Life, The Perfect Life, A Nation's Strength.

Ans.

1. LUCY GRAY

William Wordsworth has very beautifully portrayed the pathetic and tragic end of Lucy.

She was a lonely child. She was obedient to her parents. She went to the town to bring her mother. But she was lost in a untimely storm. Her parents went in search of her, but in vain. She died. Some people still think that Lucy is a living child. She sings a solitary song.

2. THE FOUNTAIN

The fountain looks happy and beautiful. It has natural energy and none can tame it. To keep moving with a steady flow, the poet wishes to be fresh, active, aspiring and constant like the fountain. We should work hard from morning till night and should never feel tired. We should always look towards higher things.

3. THE PSALM OF LIFE

H. W. Longfellow teaches us a high moral. He says that life is not an empty. It is real and has a definite aim. Life is full of difficulties and struggles. The poet teaches us to work with a spirit of courage. Life does not mean mere enjoyment or sorrow. We should be busy in doing useful works to achieve our aim. A young man should be hard working and patient.

4. THE PERFECT LIFE

Long life is not a sign of perfection. Even a short life can show perfection. The lily lives for a day. But it pleases the world. The oak lives for three hundred years. But it becomes a log of wood in the end. The poet prefers the short life of the lily flower because it is a flower of light and beauty. It is better than long but useless life of a oak.

5. A NATION'S STRENGHT

A nation can be strong by people who stand firmly and courageously against difficulties. Gold or wealth cannot make a nation strong. Good people make a strong base on which the building of the nation can be build and lifted to great heights.

OR

Reproduce eight lines other than those figuring in the questions paper from any one of the poems given in the book.

1. LUCY GRAY

Oft I had heard of Lucy Gray;
And, when I crossed the wild
I chanced to see at break of day
The solitary child.
No mate, no comrade Lucy knew;
She swelt on a wide moor,
The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door !

2. THE PSALM OF LIFE

Life is real ! Life is earnest !
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.
Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today.

Grammar

Idioms and Phrasess

IDIOMS

1. **A bed of roses** (comfortable and easy work—फूलों की सेज)—These days the post of a principal is not a bed of roses.
2. **A black sheep** (a mean fellow—बदनाम व्यक्ति, काली भेड़)—There is a black sheep in every political party.
3. **A bolt from the blue** (a sudden sad event—अप्रत्याशित कष्टकारक घटना)—Netaji's amazing escape came as a bolt from the blue on the British rule in India.
4. **A bone of contention** (cause of dispute—झगड़े की जड़)—This house is a bone of contention between Ramesh and Mukesh.
5. **A bottleneck** (hindrance—रुकावट)—In spite of all the bottlenecks, he succeeded in the end.
6. **A dark horse** (A man of extraordinary—छिपा रुस्तम)—This independent candidate turned out a dark horse in the recent elections.
7. **A fair weather friend** (companion of good times—सुख का साथी)—A fair weather is never dependable.
8. **A feather in one's cap** (distinction—सम्मान)—The Nobel Prize added a feather in Tagore's cap.
9. **A fool's paradise** (utopia—मूर्ख का स्वर्ग, कल्पित भावना)—He is a failure in life as he lives in a fool's two paradise.
10. **A golden mean** (middle course between two extremes—मध्यम मार्ग)—To adopt a golden mean is necessary to succed in life.
11. **A good deal of** (large amount—बहुत)—She has saved a good deal of money for the marriage of her daughter.
12. **A herculian task** (daring deed—साहसिक कार्य)—To climb the top of Mt. Everest is a herculian task.

13. **A hornet's nest** (cause of trouble—बर्रों का छत्ता, परेशानी का कारण)—Backing the dishonest minister has become a hornest's nest for the Prime Minister.
14. **A horse laugh** (a coarse, unmeaning laugh—व्यर्थ की भद्दी हँसी)—'One night, Mr. Yates being funnier than usual, if possible, a single horse laugh suddenly exploded among the fiddles.
15. **A lame excuse** (unsatisfactory explanation—झूठा बहाना)—Yesterday Rashid gave a lame excuse for his absence.
16. **A lion's share** (greatest share—सबसे बड़ा भाग)—The eldest son got a lion's share in his father's property.
17. **A man of letters** (a famous writer—प्रख्यात लेखक)—Pandit Neharu was a man of letters.
18. **A man of straw** (a man of poor will—कमजोर व्यक्ति)—He never succeeded to give up smoking as he is a man of straw.
19. **A rainy day** (need—आवश्यकता)—Saving something for a rainy day is very essential.
20. **A red letter day** (important day—स्वर्णिम दिवस)—25th January, 1950 is a red letter day in the history of our country.
21. **A square deal** (fair bargain—निष्कपट व्यवहार)—You should not hope for a square deal from a cheat.
22. **A square meal** (a good and satisfying meal—अच्छा और सन्तोषजनक भोजन)—He had a square meal in the house of his friend.
23. **A turn coat** (one whho desert his principle, renegade—दल-बदलू)—A turn coat ruins stability of the Govt.
24. **A wet blanket** (a troublesome thing—परेशान करने वाली वस्तु)—Hamid is like a wet blanket as he discourages others to proceed further.
25. **A white elephant** (something very costly to maintain—सफेद हाथी)—A modern lady in a poor teacher's house is a white elephant.
26. **Above board** (clear—स्पष्ट)—My policy is always above board as I have nothing to conceal.
27. **Account for** (explain—स्पष्ट करना)—You must account for your mistake.
28. **All is all** (having full power—सर्वेसर्वा)—Adolf Hitler was all in all in Germany.
29. **All and sundry** (everyone without exception—प्रत्येक बिना किसी अपवाद के)—The rules of the road apply to all in sundry.

30. **An apple of discord** (cause of dispute—झगड़े की जड़)—Their father's property is an apple of discord between the two brothers.
31. **An ax of grind** (selfish motive to serve—स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना)—Mr. Gupta often goes there as he has an axe to grind.
32. **An open secret** (already known—खुला रहस्य)—These day corruption has become an open secret.
33. **Apple of one's eye** (very dear—अति प्रिय)—Sinni is an apple of her grandfather's eye.
34. **At stone's throw** (quite near—अति निकट)—Dauji Temple is at a stone's throw from my house.
35. **At arm's length** (at a distance—दूर)—I keep the fellow at arm's length.
36. **At daggers drawn** (hostile—घोर शत्रुता पर)—Due to Kashmir, India and Pakistan are now at daggers drawn.
37. **At home in** (expert—निपुण होना)—My younger brother is at home in Sanskrit.
38. **At large** (free—मुक्त, खुला छुट्टा)—The people are afraid as the notorious bandit is at large.
39. **At one's wits end** (act foolishly—मूर्खतापूर्ण व्यवहार करना)—Seeing the question paper difficult he was at his wits end.
40. **At random** (without a definite aim—बिना किसी निश्चित उद्देश्य के)—Work done at random never pays.
41. **At sea** (perplex—परेशान)—He was at sea when he began his new job.
42. **At six and seven** (scattered—तितर-बितर)—Due to Sinni's mischief today I found my books at six and seven.
43. **At the eleventh hour** (at the last moment—अन्तिम क्षण में)—Work done at the eleventh hour does not bear fruit.
44. **At times** (of his own time—अपने समय का)—In spite of being large hearted, Akbar the Great at times enraged.
45. **Bad blood** (enmity—शत्रुता)—There has for long been bad blood between these two parties.
46. **Bag and baggage** (with belongings—बोरिया-बिस्तर के साथ)—In 1947, the English left India bag and baggage.
47. **Bear and brunt of** (be the main victim—मुख्य आघात सहना)—In the Second World War, Russia bore the brunt of Hitler's army.

48. **Beat about the bush** (approach a subject without coming to the point—घुमा फिराकर बात कहना)—Say clearly what you have to say. Don't beat about the bush.
49. **Bed of roses** (an easy task—सरल कार्य)—The post of a principal is not a bed of roses these days.
50. **Beggar description** (unexplainable—अवर्णनीय)—The beauty of Kashmir is beggar description.
51. **Beside the mark** (irrelevant—असंगत)—None will agree with you as your statement is beside the mark.
52. **Birds of a same feather** (having same nature—समान प्रकृति वाले)—It is correct that birds of a same feather flock together.
53. **Block head** (fool—मन्द बुद्धि)—Undoubtedly, your brother is a block head.
54. **Blow one's own trumpet** (to boast—डींग मारना, अपनी प्रशंसा स्वयं करना)—Hitler blew his own trumpet whenever he spoke.
55. **Boil over** (to spoil over after boiling—उबलकर बाहर निकलना)—The milk had been boil over by the careless servent.
56. **Break the ice** (to break the silence—चुप्पी तोड़ना)—When we were dining in a hotel my friend broke the ice.
57. **Bring to book** (punish—दण्डित करना)—He was rude. So he was brought to book.
58. **Bring to light** (to make known—सत्य बात प्रकाश में लाना)—The mystery of the attack on Parliament has been brought to light.
59. **By and by** (after a while—शीघ्र ही)—You will know everything about him by and by.
60. **By dint of** (by force of—के कारण से)—She secured first division by dint of her labour.
61. **By fits and starts** (irregularly—अनियमित रूप से)—He failed as he studied by fits and starts.
62. **By leaps and bounds** (rapidly—बहुत अधिक)—Now India is progressing by leaps and bound.
63. **Call a spade a spade** (to speak plainly—साफ-साफ कहना)—A courageous person is ever willing to call a spade a spade.
64. **Carry the day** (be victorious—विजयी होना, सफल होना)—South Africa carried the day as India lost the match.

65. **Catch red handed** (to catch at the spot—रंगे हाथों पकड़ना)—The police caught the thief red handed yesterday.
66. **Chicken hearted** (timid—डरपोक)—He is chicken hearted. So you must not depend on him.
67. **Child's play** (easy work—बच्चों का खेल, सरल कार्य)—Learning English Grammar is not a child's play.
68. **Cry for the moon** (to ask for something impossible—अप्राप्य वस्तु माँगना)—Your wish to go to England just now is a cry for the moon.
69. **Cut the Gordian knot** (to solve a difficult problem—कठिन समस्य हल करना)—Sardar Patel cut the Gordian knot of unification of India by his tact and wisdom.
70. **Die hard** (to refuse to change—परिवर्तन अस्वीकार करना)—Grammarian die hard.
71. **Die in harness** (to die doing one's duty—कर्त्तव्यपालन करते हुए मरना)—Major Shaitan Singh died in harness when China attacked India.
72. **End in smoke** (to come to nothing—समाप्त होना, हवा में उड़ जाना)—All my schemes ended in smoke when my son failed.
73. **Fair and square** (honest—ईमानदार)—Everybody gets success in his dealing.
74. **Fall flat** (to be ineffective—प्रभावहीन होना)—Hamid's speech fell flat as the audience could not understand it.
75. **Far and near** (everywhere—प्रत्येक जगह)—As a cricket player, Sachin Tendulkar is famous far and near.
76. **Feel the pulse of** (know the opinion—नब्ज टटोलना, अवगत होना)—President Clinton is coming to India to feel the pulse of the nation.
77. **Fight sky of** (avoid—बचना, दूर रहना)—I fight sky of my friend who is a gambler.
78. **Flesh and blood** (body—शरीर, जीवन)—It is very hard to keep flesh and blood together these days.
79. **For good** (for ever—सदैव के लिए)—In 1989 I left my home town for good to live in Delhi.
80. **From hand to mouth** (to pass life in difficulty—कठिनाई से गुजारा करना)—Being a retired teacher I am from hand to mouth these days.
81. **Get rid of** (be free—छुटकारा पाना)—I want to get rid of my lazy servant.

82. **Go between** (an intermediary—मध्यस्थ, विचौलिया)—It is wise not to go between the disputes of others.
83. **Go scot-free** (go unpunished—दण्ड पर्यन्त मुक्त रहना)—The guilty go scot-free due to carelessness of the police.
84. **Go to the dogs** (be ruined—बर्बाद होना)—If the manager is careless, the firm will go to the dogs.
85. **Greese the palm** (bribe—रिश्वत देना, मुट्ठी गर्म करना)—These days greesing the palm is necessary for getting a work done.
86. **Hand and glove with** (to be intimate—घनिष्ठ होना)—He is hand and glove with my cousin.
87. **Hold good** (remain in force—प्रभावी होना)—Gandhiji said, "Truth holds good for ever."
88. **Hue and cry** (confusion—कोलाहल, अफरा-तफरी)—The meeting ended in hue and cry.
89. **In the black and white** (in writing—लिखकर)—Let us have your terms in black and white.
90. **In cold blood** (brutally—निर्दयतापूर्वक)—Mr. Kairon was murdered in cold bloom.
91. **In full swing** (very active—पूरे जोर पर)—The election compaign is just now in full swing.
92. **In lieu of** (in place of, instead of—स्थान पर, बदले में)—He accepted the cycle in lieu of his claim for one thousand rupees.
93. **In quest of** (in search of—खोज में)—The greedy traveller went out in quest of gold.
94. **In square deal** (in a fair bargain—खरे सौदे में, निष्कपट व्यवहार में)—In square deal, the merchant enjoy reputation.
95. **In vogue** (in fashion—प्रचलित, व्यवहार में)—These days this kind of dress is not in vogue.
96. **Ins and outs** (full details—पूर्ण विवरण)—He knows all the ins and outs of the case.
97. **Iron will** (firm determination—दृढ़ निश्चय)—Sardar Patel was a man of iron will.
98. **Keep body and soul together** (to pass days—गुजारा करना)—These days it is very difficult to keep body and soul together.
99. **Kill two birds with a shot** (to do two work at a time—एक पंथ दो काज)—He is in the habit of killing two birds with a shot.

100. **Kith and kin** (blood relation—रिश्तेदार)—He invited all his kith and kin in the function.
101. **Leave in the lurch** (leave in difficulty—संकट के साथ छोड़ना)—A good friend never leaves his friend in the lurch.
102. **Live fast** (live in luxury—ऐश से रहना)—He who lives fast, must die soon.
103. **Live from hand to mouth** (pass life in difficulty—मुश्किल से गुजारा करना)—These days poor farmers live from hand to mouth.
104. **Live in fool's paradise** (foolish ideas—मूर्खतापूर्ण सोच)—One should not live in fool's paradise.
105. **Make both ends meet** (sufficient income—पर्याप्त आय)—He earns enough to make both ends meet.
106. **Make a fuss** (meaningless arguing—व्यर्थ बहस करना)—He made a fuss of my studies.
107. **Make amends for** (make up for some wrong done—सुधार करना)—By his good behaviour, he has made amends for his past insolence.
108. **Mind one's own business** (not to interfere in the affairs of other—दूसरों के कार्य में टाँग न अड़ाना)—Don't interfere in my work, mind your own business.
109. **Move heaven and earth** (do one's best—भरसक प्रयास करना)—He moved heaven and earth to support his friend.
110. **Nip in the bud** (check in the beginning—आरम्भ में रोकना)—Evil deed should be nipped in the bud.
111. **Null and void** (ineffective, ellegal—प्रभावहीन, अवैध)—Allahabad High Court declared Indira's election null and void.
112. **Of no avail** (useless—निरर्थक)—It is of no avail to teach punctuality to a careless boy.
113. **Of no good** (useless—निरर्थक)—To advise a rash fellow to be cool-headed is of no good.
114. **Off and on** (irregularly—अनियमित रूप से)—Work done off and on never pays.
115. **On the eve of** (at the time—समय पर)—On the eve of his transfer, the Magistrate was given the farewell party.
116. **Out and out** (completely—पूर्ण रूप से)—He is out and out an undesirable person.

117. **Out of date** (out of fashion, not current—अप्रचलित)—Don't read this book. Now it is out of date.

118. **Out of pocket** (short of money—खाली जेब)—I cannot give you any money as I am out of pocket these days.

119. **Out of sorts** (unwell—अस्वस्थ)—Yesterday I said to my friend, "Harish, what is wrong with you. You seems out of sorts."

120. **Out of spirit** (disappointed—हतोत्साहित होना)—Today I am out of spirits so I have cancelled my programme of going out.

121. **Out of the question** (unthinkable—विचार करने के योग्य, असम्भव)—What you propose is out of the question.

122. **Out of the wood** (free from danger—संकट से दूर, सुरक्षित)—Don't feel easy till you are out of the wood.

123. **Over and above** (beside—अतिरिक्त)—Giving up smoking means saving money; over and above it makes health better.

124. **Over head and ears** (fully—पूर्ण रूप से)—Now he is over head and ears in debt. So he is uneasy.

125. **Pick holes in** (to find fault—दोष निकालना)—I do not like him as he tries to pick holes in my action.

126. **Play ducks and drakes** (spend extravagantly—मस्ती में धन उड़ाना)—He played ducks and drakes with his ancestral property.

127. **Play the second fiddle** (be less important—कम महत्त्वपूर्ण होना)—In "Julius Caesar", Cassius played the second fiddle while Brutus became the head of the conspirators.

128. **Pocket an insult** (to tolerate insult—अपमान सहन करना)—Shivaji could not pocket his insult in the court of Aurangzeb at Agra.

129. **Pros and cons** (for and against—पक्ष और विपक्ष)—Think of pros and cons of a thing before doing it.

130. **Read between the lines** (hidden meaning—गुप्त अर्थ)—By reading between the lines I think the article is written by Kuldip Nayyar.

131. **Rn into debt** (be indebted—कर्ज में फंस जाना)—Due to dowry, poor parents often run into debt.

132. **Safe and sound** (safely—सुरक्षित, कुशलपूर्वक)—In spite of the train accident, the passangers reached home safe and sound.

133. **Shed crocodile tears** (show false sorrow—झूठे आँसू बहाना)—At the death his step mother, James shed crocodile tears.

134. **Sleeping partner** (non working partner—अक्रिय साझेदार)—Ramesh is a sleeping partner in my business.

135. **Strike a terror** (make afraid—आतंकित करना, भय उत्पन्न करना)—Tyrants like Tamore and Nadirshah are hated as they struck a terror in public.

136. **Take to heel** (run away—भाग जाना)—As soon as the thief saw the policeman, he took to his heels.

137. **The lion's share** (get a big part—अत्यधिक भाग प्राप्त करना)—Mahesh got the lion's share in the property of his fater.

138. **Through and through** (completely—पूर्णतया)—The teacher was satisfied as he completed his work through and through.

139. **Throw cold water on** (discourage—हतोत्साहित करना)—Father threw cold water on my plans of business.

140. **Time and again** (repeatedly—कई बार)—Rana Pratap was defeated time and again by the Moghal armies.

141. **To and fro** (here and there—इधर-उधर)—He walked to and from to while away the time.

142. **To be at a loss** (could not understand—किंकर्त्तव्यविमूढ़)—I am at a loss to understand my younger brother's motives.

143. **To call names** (to abuse—गालीं देना)—She asked him not to call her names.

144. **To cut a sorry figure** (to create bad impression—छवि खराब होना)—He cut a sorry figure when his mistakes were shown to him.

145. **To end in smoke** (to be useless—निष्फल होना)—Due to shortage of supply, all his plans ended in smoke.

146. **To fish in trouble water** (make profit from disturbance—दूसरों की परेशानी में लाभ उठाना)—Pakistan tries to fish in trouble water when terrorist create trouble in Kashmir.

147. **To foot the bill** (to pay the bill—बिल का भुगतान करना)—My friend foot the bill of our lodging at Nainital.

148. **To greese the palm** (to bribe—रिश्वत देना)—These days greasing the palm is necessary for getting a work done.

149. **To keeps one's word** (promise—वायदा करना)—Sometimes it is not easy to keep one's word.

150. **To look forward** (to see before—भविष्य की तरफ देखना)—I am looking forward to my holiday.

151. **To mince matters** (to pass over—दबा देना)—In controversy, Mr. Gupta tries to mince matters intelligently.

152. **To set the thames on fire** (to do something remarkable—विशिष्ट कार्य करना)—He did his best to set the thames on fire.

153. **To show the white feather** (to show the cowardice—कायरता दिखाना)—At the time of action, Udai Singh of Chittor showd the white feather.

154. **To take care of** (look after—देखभाल करना)—My father takes care of me now, as my mother is dead.

155. **To take French leave** (take leave without permission—बिना आज्ञा के छुट्टी पर चले जाना)—This is not good to take French leave from the office.

156. **To take to task** (punish—दण्डित करना)—Complete the home work otherwise the teacher will take you to task.

157. **To tell upon** (go give ill effect—बुरा प्रभाव डालना)—Drinking whisky tells upon the health.

158. **Tooth and nail** (wholly, with all the force at command—पूर्णतया)—All the members of the Parliament opposed the bill tooth and nail.

159. **Turn one's coat** (change the side on principle—पार्टी को बदल देना)—Mr. Mehta has turned his coat several times.

160. **Turn over a new leaf** (to be changed entirely—पूर्ण रूप से बदलना)—Being impressed by the good behaviour of the bishop, the convict turned over a new leaf and became a good man.

161. **Ups and downs** (success and failure—सफलता और असफलता)—Human life is full of ups and downs. So don't be disappoint.

162. **Wear and tear** (breakage—टूट-फूट)—Income Tax Act provides rebate for wear and tear of the machines.

163. **Weal and woe** (joys and sorrows—सुख और दुःख)—Life is full of weal and woe. So don't be nervous.

164. **Worth while** (useful—लाभदायक)—It is worth while to be up and doing when examinations are near.

165. **Yeoman's service** (excellent work—श्रेष्ठ कार्य)—Sardar Patel did a yeoman's service to the nation by making India united.

PHRASAL VERBS

1. **Act for** (work in place of the other—किसी के स्थान पर कार्य करना)—In the absence of the bank manager, Mr. Gupta acted for him.
2. **Act on** (effect—प्रभाव डालना)—The medicine has acted on his brain.
3. **Act upon** (work at the suggestion—सुझाव पर कार्य करना)—You should act upon your father's advice.
4. **Back out** (withraw support—समर्थन वापिस लेना)—B.J.P. promised to back the B.S.P Government. But later on it backed out.
5. **Back up** (support—समर्थन देना)—B.J.P backed up the B.S.P. Government from outside.
6. **Bear away** (win—जीतना)—Last year Hamid Ali bore away three prizes.
7. **Bear down** (crush—कुचलना)—Akbar the Great was able to bear down all opposition in a short time.
8. **Bear up** (support—सहरा देना)—Hope bears up a man in hard times.
9. **Bear with** (have patience with—सहन करना)—I trust you will bear with me a few minutes more.
10. **Break away** (free oneself—मुक्त करना)—The child broke away from all discipline and left the school.
11. **Break down** (be nervous—लड़खड़ाना, टूट जाना, दुःख के कारण बोल न पाना)—He broke down when telling me about his son's tragic death.
12. **Break into** (enter stealthily—कूमल लगाना, नकब लगाना, सेंध मारना)—Thieves broke into the house and carried off the ornaments.
13. **Break off** (terminate—समाप्त करना)—Ann has broken off her engagement to Joseph.
14. **Break out** (begin—आरम्भ होना; लगना)—A fire broke out in my village yesterday.
15. **Break up** (terminate, end—समाप्त होना)—The meeting broke up in utter confusion.
16. **Break with** (end the relation—सम्बन्ध समाप्त करना)—Divorce breaks up a lot of families.
17. **Bring about** (be responsible—उत्तरदायी होना)—Jaichand's actions brought the downfall of Prithvi Raj Chauhan.
18. **Bring forth** (produce—उत्पन्न करना)—Hard work brings forth success in life.

19. **Bring home** (to make one understand—अवगत कराना)—I brought home to him his fault.
110. **Bring in** (produce as profit—लाभ पहुँचाना)—This house brings in one thousand rupees per month.
21. **Bring up** (educate and trained children—पालन-पोषण करना)—My father brought me up with love and care after my mother's death.
22. **Call at** (to visit—मिलने जाना)—The Governor was called at the President house.
23. **Call in** (summon—बुलाना)—Please call in a doctor immediately as the condition of the patient is serious.
24. **Call off** (end—समाप्त करना)—The workers called off their strike at the appeal of the minister.
25. **Call up** (recollect—याद करना)—The old man could not call up past events of his life.
26. **Call upon** (be asked—निवेदन करना)—He was called up to discuss the problem of unemployment.
27. **Carry off** (be killed—मर जाना)—In Bombay many people were carried off by plague.
28. **Carry on** (continue—चलाना)—When the master was away, his son carried on the business.
29. **Carry out** (obdy—पालन करना)—A student should carry out the order of his teacher.
30. **Come about** (happen—घटित होना)—I do not know how it come about.
31. **Come across** (meet by chance—अकस्मात मिलना)—When I was coming home yesterday, I came across my old friend.
32. **Come down** (be less—नीचे आना)—The price of wheat and sugar should come down soon.
33. **Come off** (take place—होना, प्रारम्भ होना)—The annual sports will come off soon.
34. **Come out** (be out—प्रकाशित होना)—I hope the book will come out soon.
35. **Come to** (amount to—मिलकर बराबर होना)—The total of all the items comes to five hundred rupees.
36. **Come round** (recover—पुनः ठीक होना)—The doctor says, "The patient will come round within a week.

37. **Cut down** (reduce—कम करना)—We must cut down our expenses or we will be getting into debt.
38. **Cut off** (disconnect—काट देना)—Our electric supply has been cut off.
39. **Die away** (become fainter till inaudible—सुनाई न पड़ना, मर जाना)—The prisoners waited till the sound of the jailor's footstep died away.
40. **Do away with** (abolish—समाप्त करना)—Raja Ram Mohan Roy did his best to do away with many social evils.
41. **Fall back** (withraw—पीछे हटना)—As the Indian army advanced, the enemy fell back.
42. **Fall in with** (agree—सहमत होना)—Indian tries to befriend Pakistan, but the latter hardly falls in with.
43. **Fall on** (attack—आक्रमण करना)—A band of robbers fell on the travellers and looted them.
44. **Fall out** (quarrel—झगड़ना, झगड़ा करना)—I am told that Vijai and Satish have fallen out.
45. **Get about** (wander—इधर-उधर घूमना)—You should not get about as the examination is near.
46. **Get along** (be friendly—मिलकर रहना)—India and Pakistan should get along for peace and progress.
47. **Get at** (attack—आक्रमण करना)—The robbers tried to get at the old traveller.
48. **Get away** (escape—भाग जाना, बचकर चले जाना)—The servant got away with cash and ornaments.
49. **Get down** (come down—उतरना)—Don't try to get down when the train is moving.
50. **Get on with** (agree on live socially with—निर्वाह करना)—It is hard to get on with a wicked person.
51. **Get out of** (escape—बच निकलना)—Shivaji was lucky enough to get out of Aurangzeb's clutches.
52. **Get through** (success—सफल होना)—You will get through this year by working hard.
53. **Get up** (rise—उठना)—A good student gets up early in the morining to study.
54. **Give away** (distribute—वितरण करना, बाँटना)—The principal gave away the prizes to the winners in the function.

55. Give in (surrender, yield—झुकना)—The strikers are determined not to give in.
56. Give off (emit—निकालना)—The fire gave off a dense smoke.
57. Give up (cease, leave—त्यागना)—The doctor advised the patient to give up smoking.
58. Go about (to try—प्रयत्न करना)—He went about for I.A.S. examination.
59. Go by (pass—बीतना, गुजरना)—Have patience. The hard days will go by one.
60. Go by (to be guided by—अपनाना, अनुसार चलना)—Honesty is a good rule go go by.
61. Go into (to examine, investigate—जाँच करना)—He promissed me to go into the matter carefully.
62. Go through (bear, pass—सहना, गुजरना)—Eavery man is bound to go through hardships in life.
63. Hold good (to continue to be true—सत्य होना)—Newton's Law of Gravitation still holds good.
64. Hold on (to be fixed—जकड़ना)—The body held on to the bush until someone climbed down the cliff to rescue him.
65. Hold out (offer resistance—डटे रहना)—The rebel held out for about a month.
66. Hold over (postpone, defer—स्थगित करना, आगे के लिए टाल देना)—The subject is held over till the next meeting.
67. Hold up (to stop and rob—रोककर लूटना)—The travellers were held up by bandit.
68. Keep back (conceal—छिपाना)—A good son keeps back nothing from his parents.
69. Keep on (continue—जारी रखना)—The workers kept on working till they were completely tired.
70. Keep down (to reduce—कम करना)—He advised me to keep down the expenses to lead a carefree life.
71. Lay by (save for future needs—भविष्य की कामनाओं के लिए बचाना)—A wise man regularly lays by a part of his income.
72. Lay down (surrender—आत्मसमर्पण करना, डाल देना)—A gang of terrorists laid down their arms before the army.

73. **Lay up** (confine to bed—बिस्तर से लगना)—Mother is laid up with fever.
74. **Let down** (to disappoint—निराश करना)—You have let me down badly in the meeting today.
75. **Let into** (make acquainted—परिचित करना)—I was let into her secret as I promised her to help.
76. **Let off** (punish leniently—हल्की सजा देना)—A first offender is let off with a fine to improve himself.
77. **Look after** (take care of—देखभाल करना)—Queen Prajapati looked after Gautam Buddha after his mother's death.
78. **Look down upon** (hate—घृणा करना)—A kind master never looks down upon his servants.
79. **Look for** (to search for—तलाश करना)—I have looked every where for my watch.
80. **Make for** (produce, be the cause of—उत्पन्न करना, कारण होना)—Contentment makes for happiness.
81. **Make off** (run away—चम्पत होना, भाग जाना)—The boys made off when they saw the policeman.
82. **Make out** (understand—समझना)—The plaintiff failed to make out his case. So the opposite won the case.
83. **Make up** (compensate—पूरा करना)—The train is late by five hours. So it cannot make up the time.
84. **Pass away** (die—मरना)—Tagore passed away in 1941.
85. **Pass by** (did not mind—ध्यान न देना)—Our grandfather pass by the mischiefs of Himani.
86. **Pass on** (move forward—आगे बढ़ना)—Let us pass on to another item of the agenda.
87. **Pick out** (select—चुनना)—The committee picked out the best players for the match.
88. **Pick up** (learn without effort—सरलतापूर्वक सीखना)—Children usually pick up foreign languages very quickly.
89. **Pull down** (demolish—गिरा देना)—It is easier to pull down a building than to build up.
90. **Pull through** (recover from illness—बीमारी से ठीक होना)—The patient is very ill. But he will pull through under proper care.

91. **Put in** (to insert—डालना)—Please put in a little sugar in tea.
92. **Put off** (उतारना)—After putting off his cap, the old man lay down to rest.
93. **Put on** (पहनना)—The old man put on his cap and went out.
94. **Put out** (to extinguish—बुझाना)—Please put out the lamp when you go to sleep.
95. **Put up with** (bear, tolerate—सहन करना)—None can put up with this type of rude behaviour.
96. **Run into** (be a victim—फंसना, शिकार होना)—Due to litigation, the farmer has run into debt.
97. **Run over** (to overflow—ऊपर से बहना)—Please close the tap as the water is running over.
98. **Run through** (end—नष्ट करना)—If a person runs through his fortune, he will have to repent.
99. **See off** (bid farewell—विदाई देना)—Hamid could not reach the station in time to see off his sister.
100. **Set apart** (be reserved—पृथक करना)—We should not occupy these seats as they are set apart for ladies.
111. **Set aside** (reject, cancel—निषेध करना, अस्वीकार करना)—The High Court set aside the judgment of the lower court.
112. **Set in** (begin—आरम्भ होना)—The boy said to his mother, "I need a coat as the winter has set in."
113. **Set out** (started—आरम्भ की)—Sindbad the sailor set out on his voyage cheerfully.
114. **Set up** (start business—व्यापार में लगना, स्थापित होना)—Ramesh desire to set up as a publisher.
115. **Stand for** (represent—प्रतिनिधित्व करना)—The symbol 'X' usually stands for the unknown quantity in Mathematics.
116. **Stand up** (protected—रक्षा करना)—Mr. Lakho Bhai Pathak is determined to stand up for his rights.
117. **Stand up for** (favour, support—पक्ष लेना, समर्थन देना)—Brutus was always ready to stand up for the weak and oppressed.
118. **Strike off** (remove—हटा देना, काट देना)—For non-payment of dues a student's name is struck off from the register.

119. **Take after** (resemble—एक व्यक्ति का दूसरे व्यक्ति की शक्ल से मिलता-जुलता होना)—Mukesh takes after his mother.

120. **Take up** (occupy—घेरना)—He took up his book and began to read.

121. **Turn down** (reject—ठुकराना)—Mr. Shrma turned down my proposal and started to Delhi.

122. **Wait on** (attend—सेवा करना)—The man who was waiting on us seemed very inexperience as he got all our orders mixed up.

123. **Wink at** (ignore purposely—अनदेखी करना; connive—आँख भींचना;)—The President of America wink at the doings of China and Pakistan.

124. **Wind up** (come to an end—समाप्त करना)—The firm has been wound up due to the differences among the partners.

125. **Work on** (effect—प्रभाव डालना)—Mr. Lall tempted his author with many promisses but nothing worked on him.

Unseen Passages

Q. Read the following passages and answer the questions given below each—

EXERCISE - 1

Of all the heavenly bodies to moon is the nearest to us and it is the only one that revolves round the earth. When it is nearest to the earth it is only about 354,000 kilometers. What do these distance mean ?

Surprise we built a road from the earth of the moon. If you were to walk ten hours a day at about six and a half kilometer an hour, you would require more than fifteen years to reach the moon. If every one of you had commenced the journey when you were born many of you would not have reached moon yet.

Q. 1. What of following statement is true ?

(a) The sun revolves round the earth.
(b) The moon revolves round the earth.
(c) The earth revolves round the moon.
(d) None revolves round the earth.

Ans. (b) The moon revolves round the earth.

Q. 2. Which heavenly body is the nearest to us ?

(a) The moon. (b) The sun.
(c) The earth. (d) The planet mars.

Ans. (a) The moon.

Q. 3. You would require more than fifteen years to reach the moon if you were to walk ten hours a day at about—

(a) Ten and half kilometers an hour.
(b) Six kilometer an hour.
(c) Half kilometer an hour.
(d) Six and half kilometer an hour.

Ans. (d) Six and half kilometer an hour.

Q. 4. At any point of time, how far is the moon from earth ?

(a) About six and a half kilometers.
(b) It changes every year.
(c) We cannot find out.
(d) Between 354,000 and 420,000 kilometers.

Ans. (d) Between 354,000 and 420,000 kilometers.

EXERCISE - 2

Have you ever noticed how many men live all their lives on pavements ? They have no houses, no money and no work. They live in Uttar poverty and die friendless ? This is the result of illiteracy. Most people think that it is their sacred duty to get married and produce children, they do no understand their responsible. Should a man without about these problems. India will always be poor if we do not wake up.

Q. 1. Why do many people live on pavement ?

Ans. Many people live on pavements because they have no houses, no money and no work.

Q. 2. Why do they get married ?

Ans. They get married because they illiterate and they think that it is their duty to get married and produce children.

Q. 3. Do they make the country rich on poor ?

Ans. Such people make the country poor.

Q. 4. When should get married only after getting proper education and a suitable job.

EXERCISE - 3

Forest are called "Green Gold" of a country because they are a country's wealth. There are numerous advantage of having green forests. They give us rain, they prevent floods and give us a number of valuable products. We get timber for building our houses, wood for furniture and fuel for cooking food. Besides there, many other useful products are got from them. They are honey, wax, gum, oil, herbs, lace and dyes. Think of paper mills. Can they produce paper without getting wood from the forests ? The industry of artificial silk depends on forests. Forest add to the beauty of a country and provides shelter to wild animals. During wars give they cover to the armies.

Q. 1. What are the forests called ?

Ans. Forests are called the Green Gold of a country.

Q. 2. What products do they give us ?

Ans. They give timber, wood for fuel, honey, wax, gum, oil, herbs, lace and dyes etc.

Q. 3. Forest are called the Green Gold because they—

(a) Add to the beauty of the country.

(b) Gives us many valuable things.

(c) Check floods.
(d) Protect armies.

Ans. (b) Give us many valuable things.

Q. 4. In war time forests help us by—
(a) Giving wood for the army.
(b) Giving cover to the soldiers.
(c) Giving them wild animals for food.
(d) Hiding the enemy.

Ans. (b) Giving cover to the soldiers.

EXERCISE - 4

In order to launch a program of Community Development. It was necessary to awaken the village people to the meaning of freedom from foreign rule. They were to realize that they were now masters of there new destiny and as such they no longer need live in poverty, disease and ignorance. This awakening is now underway and be readily observed. Prior to Community Development movement the villagers were accustomed to accept what was in their lot.

Now they have learned that it is their right to want and to have better incomes educations, health and welfare, facilities and services most of them have learned to went clean drinking water within their villages better housing and more clothing and to expect to have them in due course.

Q. 1. Suggest a suitable title for the above passage.

Ans. A suitable title for the passage is "The Program of Community Project".

Q. 2. Explain the underlined portions.

Ans. (i) It was necessary to awaken the village people to the meaning of freedom from foreign rule. The program is necessary to make the people realize the importance of freedom.

(ii) They were now masters of their new destiny—the people are their own masters.

(iii) Prior to community development before the launching of the program.

Q. 3. Write down the substance of above passage.

Ans. It is necessary to let ther villagers realize they are free now for the success of launching a program of community development. Prior to this movement the villagers were accustomed to accept what was in their lot.

EXERCISE - 5

It is difficult for us realize how much this safety means. Without safety those higher activities of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent. The scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence order and safety, although they are not themselves civilization, are things without which civilization would be impossible. They are at necessary to our civilization the air we breathe is to us.

Q. 1. Suggest a suitable title of the above passage.

Ans. A suitable title for the passage is "Realization of order and safety".

Q. 2. Write down the substance of the above passage.

Ans. Safety is very necessary for our civilization. Without safety we cannot make our world better. Scientists, artists and inventors cannot work unless there is safety. Without order and safety our civilization cannot last long.

EXERCISE - 6

At Shanti Niketan classes are held in the open air. The students sit on ground under the trees and listen to their teachers. They often act plays written by Rabindra Nath Tagore, the great poet who founded Shanit Niketan. The place fills anyone with peace and quiet. The meaning of word "Shanti Niketan" is above of peace.

It is one of the places of learning in India, many our great leaders were educated in Shanti Niketan.

Q. 1. How is Shanti Niektan Different from other place of learning ?

Ans. Shanti Niketan is different from other places of learning because here the students sit on the ground under the trees and listen to their teachers.

Q. 2. Who is the founder of Shanti Niketan.

Ans. Rabindra Nath Tagore is the founder of Shanti Niketan.

Q. 3. Who was Rabindra Nath Tagore ?

Ans. Rabindra Nath Tagore was a great poet.

Q. 4. What does the word "Shanti Niketan" mean ?

Ans. The word "Shanti Niketan" means abode of peace.

EXERCISE - 7

Once when Pandit Nehru was speaking to some peasants in Uttar Pradesh, he stopped to ask them a question. He said, "You often say, Bharatmata Ki Jai. Tell me, who is Bharatmata".

"This land", the peasants replied, and pointed to the ground.

"That right", said Nehru, "This land is Bharatmata. The fields, the rivers and the mountains, and all the land of India, are Bharatmata. But she is not these alone. She is also the people of India, you and me and all of us together. When I look at you all, I see Bharatmata right in front of me."

Q. 1. "Who is Bharatmata" ? Who asked this question ?

Ans. Pandit Nehru asked this question.

Q. 2. "This land" was they reply of the peasants. Did they mean 'India', 'Uttar Pradesh' or the ground on which they were sitting ?

Ans. They mean the ground on which they were sitting.

Q. 3. "She is also the people of India". Who does 'she' refer to ?

Ans. "She" refers to Bharatmata.

Q. 4. "She is not these alone". Who does "these" refer to ?

Ans. "These" refers to all the people living in India.

Q. 5. Give the synonym of "farmers".

Ans. The synonym of "farmers" is "peasant".

Q. 6. Give the antonym of 'incorrect'.

Ans. The antonym of 'incorrect' is 'correct'.

EXERCISE - 8

The dams not only save the water of our rivers for irrigation but they do other things as well. They control floods in the rivers. When there are floods, the gates of the dams are opened and the water flows down the river and into the canals. The water does not overflow the banks and the people in hte villages and towns nearby do not have to be afraid of floods.

The dams also do other important things; they make electricity. The water in the dam falls on giant wheels and turns them. The wheels turn machines which produce electric current.

Q. 1. What are the advantages of dams ?

Ans. The advantage of dams are given below—(a) They save the water of rivers for irrigation. (b) They control floods in the rivers.

Q. 2. How do dams make electricity ?

Ans. The water in the dam falls on giant wheels and turns them. The wheels turn machines which produce electric current.

Q. 3. What are dams ?

Ans. Dams save the water for our irrigation. They control floods. They make electricity.

Q. 4. How dams save people from floods ?

Ans. Dams save people from floods as the water of the river does not over the banks of the river.

Q. 5. Give the antonym of 'closed'.

Ans. The antonym of 'closed' is 'opened'.

Q. 6. Give the synonym of "significant".

Ans. The synonym of "significant" is "important".

EXERCISE - 9

The white tiger is one of the rarest wild animals not only in India but perhaps in the world. In fact, all the white tigers found in India and abroad are the descendants of a nine month old white cub that was captured in 1951, in the forest of Rewa in Madhya Pradesh. At present there are about 38 white tigers in the world, out of which 24 are in India.

The white tiger is a magnificent animal. It has snow-white coat with brown or ash coloured stripes and is larger than a normal tiger. About 70 years ago, it was reported that there were light coloured tigers in the forests of Assam, Bengal and Bihar, but they were not truly white tigers. The forests of Rewa are the only region where real white tigers are found.

The first white cub to go out of India was Mohini. She was sent to the United States of America in 1960. In 1962, "Champa" and "Chameli" were sent to England as gifts and as a gesture of goodwill.

Q. 1. Why is the tiger considered a wonderful animal ?

Ans. The white tiger is considered a wonderful animal because it is a magnificent animal having snow-white coat with brown or ash coloured strips and is larger than a normal tiger.

Q. 2. How many white tigers are there in the world ? How many of them are in India ?

Ans. There are about 38 white tigers in the world, out of which 24 are in India.

Q. 3. Who was Mohini ? Where was she sent ?

Ans. Mohini was the name of nine-month old white cub that was captured in 1951 in the forest of Rewa in Madhya Pradesh. It was sent to the United States of America.

Q. 4. Why were the white sent to America and England ?

Ans. The white cubs were sent to America and England as gifts and as a gesture of goodwill.

Q. 5. Pick out the word from the passage which means the same as 'most uncommon'.

Ans. "Most uncommon" means "Rarest".

Q. 6. Give the antonym of 'smaller'.

Ans. The antonym of 'smaller' is 'larger'.

EXERCISE - 10

The great advantage of the electric train over the steam train is that it does not smell. When a person is a train drawn by a steam locomotive, he always has the unpleasant smell of burning coal around him. If he opens the window to look out at the view and to get some fresh air, he is covered with little bits of coal-ash which get into his hair and eyes and soon force him to shut the window again and withdraw into the impure atmosphere of his compartment. In a tunnel the misery reaches a peak, for there the smoke is forced into a small area, from which it escapes into the train itself through any small cracks it may find. In a long tunnel the smell grows worse and worse, while the eyes smart and the electric light in the carriage grows dim.

Q. 1. Why is an electric train better than a steam train ?

Ans. An electric train is better than a steam train, because travelling in an electric train is more comfortable in many ways.

Q. 2. Why does a railway passenger want to open the window ?

Ans. A railway passenger wants to oepn the window to get fresh air.

Q. 3. What are the discomforts of travel by a steam train ?

Ans. A traveller feels uncomfortable because of bad smell and the impure and smoky atmosphere in the steam train compartment.

Q. 4. Why do a railway passenger's eyes hurt in a tunnel ?

Ans. In a steam train a passenger's eyes are hurt because of little bits of coats-ash.

Q. 5. Give the opposite word of 'impure'.

Ans. 'Fresh' is oppoiste to 'impure'.

Q. 6. From the passage pick out the word which means the same as 'closed'.

Ans. 'Closed' means 'shut'.

EXERCISE - 11

A nation does not live by its big factories, dams or buildings. During the hundred years of foreign rule our moral character was shaken. Now students are still in the process of training. It is their sacred duty to

build up their character. They must learn from the very beginning the lessons of self-help, self-reliance and self-sacrifice. These are the essential qualities of character which they must acquire. The time has come now when competition must give way to co-operation in every walk of life. Students must learn to co-operate with each other in their classrooms, on the playgrounds and in other activities of life. For them no duty is of greater importance than the development of character.

Q. 1. What makes a nation great ?

Ans. Development of character makes a nation great.

Q. 2. Why was our moral character shaken during the last hundred years ?

Ans. During the last hundred years our moral character was shaken because of the foreign rule.

Q. 3. Point out the main duty of the students.

Ans. For students no duty is of greater importance than the development of character.

Q. 4. What should the students try to learn from the very beginning ?

Ans. From the very beginning students should try to learn to co-operate with others in their classrooms, on the playground and in other activities of life.

Q. 5. Pick out the word or expression from the passage which means the same as 'to replace'.

Ans. 'To replace' means 'to give way'.

Q. 6. Give the noun from the verb 'compete'.

Ans. 'Competition' is the noun form of verb 'compete'.

EXERCISE - 12

A man was kept in jail without any fault. When the King visited the jail, he told him that he was innocent. The King found out that this was true. He gave him a sum of money and set him free. He went straight to the market where some birds were kept for sale. He purchased all the birds from the shopkeeper and set them free. At this the shopkeeper was surprised. Then the man said to him, "If you had been in prison like me for no fault, you would have done the same".

Q. 1. What did the King do when he found out the prisoner innocent ?

Ans. Whe the King found out that the prisoner was innocent, he gave him a sum of money and set him free.

Q. 2. Where did the prisoner go after he had been set free by the King ?

Ans. The prisoner went straight to the market after he had been set free by the King.

Q. 3. Why was the shopkeeper surprise ?

Ans. The shopkeeper was surprised because the prisoner purchased all the birds and set them free.

Q. 4. What did the man say to the shopkeeper ?

Ans. The man said to the shopkeeper, "if you had been in the prison like me for no fault, you would have done the same."

Q. 5. From the passage pick out the word which means 'jail'.

Ans. "Jail" means 'prison'.

Q. 6. Give the adjective form of the nout "innocence".

Ans. "Innocent" is the adjective form of the noun 'innocence'.

EXERCISE - 13

In India it has always been the custom to look after the aged. Before the break up of the joint family, the parents in old age continued to live with their children and grand children. But urbanisation is changing it these days. Small flats cannot accommodate everybody. Parents are either tucked away in some dark, remote quarter or are shared round the year with other members of the family. Inevitably, as urbanisation increases, the old in India may find themselves an embarrassment to the young just as in the West. They will have to be sent to old people's home, not out of callousness but simply because they cannot be accommodated. Even in the countryside, with the cost of living steadily going up, the business of looking after the old is becoming difficut. Doctor's bills are expensive and so are the special food the old need. If this is tragic, the problem of loneliness is frightening.

Q. 1. Traditionally what was been the attitude towards the aged in India ?

Ans. In India it has always been the custom to look after the aged.

Q. 2. What was been the effect of small flats on the aged in a family ?

Ans. In a family the effect of small flats on the aged is that either they are kept confined in a small room or they are shared round the year with other members of the family.

Q. 3. How does the rising cost of living affect the plight of the aged ?

Ans. With the cost of living rising up, the business of looking after the old is becoming difficult.

Q. 4. What is the most frightening problem of old age ?

Ans. The most frightening problem of old age is the state of loneliness.

Q. 5. Pick out the word from the passage which means 'awkward postion'.

Ans. "Awkward position" means 'embarrssment'.

Q. 6. Use the word 'problem' in your own sentence.

Ans. Problem of unemployment is the chief cause of dissatifaction in the country.

EXERCISE - 14

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser does a large amount of work before other men get out of bed. In the early morning, the mind is fresh and there are few sounds and other distractions so the work done at this time is generally done well.

The early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last untl the evening. By beginning early he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he is expected to do and he is not tempted to hurry over my part of it.

All this work is finished in good time and he goes to bed early. He sets several hours of sleep before midnight when sleep is most refreshing. After a sound night's rest, he rises early next morning in good health and spirits for the labour of a new day.

Q. 1. How does early rising give us a good start ?

Ans. Early rising gives us a good start as the early riser does a large amount of work before other men get out of bed.

Q. 2. What is the advantage of exercise ?

Ans. The advantage of exercise in the fresh morning air is that it supplies the early riser with a fund of energy that will last until the evening.

Q. 3. Why does an early riser not have to hurry up ?

Ans. An early riser does not have to hurry up because by beginning early he has plenty of time to do thoroughly his work.

Q. 4. Give the meaning of 'plenty of time'.

Ans. 'Plenty' means 'more than enough'.

Q. 5. Give the noun form of the verb 'rise'.

Ans. 'Riser' is the noun form of the rise.

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Translation

Translate into English :

EXERCISE - 1

यह कक्षा दस है । मैं इस कक्षा का नायक हूँ । मैं इस विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य का पुत्र हूँ । इस कक्षा में चालीस छात्र हैं । श्री सोहन लाल हमारे कक्षाध्यापक थे, परन्तु अब श्री शर्मा हमारे कक्षाध्यापक हैं । हमारी कक्षा के सामने कई गुलाब के पौधे हैं । हमारी कक्षा में पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू की एक तस्वीर थी । अब वह प्रधानाचार्य के कमरे में है । हमारी कक्षा में दो मानचित्र हैं । हमारी कक्षा को उत्तम पुरस्कार दिया गया ।

Translation—This is class X. I am the monitor of this class. I am the son of the Principal of this school. There are forty students in this class. Sri Sohan Lal was our class teacher, but now Mr. Sharma is our class teacher. There are a lot of rose plants infront of our class. There was a big picture of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in our class. Now it is in the Pricipal's room. There are two maps in our class. The best class prize was swarmed to our class.

EXERCISE - 2

लखनऊ में एक प्रदर्शनी चल रही है । इस प्रदर्शनी में कई दुकानें हैं । वहाँ बहुत बड़ा झूला है । वहाँ बहुत-सी दुकानें देखने योग्य हैं । कल रात वहाँ आतिशबाजी प्रतियोगिता हुई । सुधीर और श्याम प्रदर्शनी में आये थे । मैं प्रदर्शनी में जाने योग्य नहीं हूँ, मैं बीमार हूँ । कल सरला प्रदर्शनी में थी ? नहीं, उसके भाई वहाँ थे । सुधीर ने बाँसुरी खरीदी और श्याम ने कलम खरीदा । प्रदर्शनी में कई प्रसिद्ध मिठाई की दुकानें हैं । चौधरी की बंगला मिठाइयाँ सबसे अच्छी हैं । यह इस वर्ष की बहुत बड़ी प्रदर्शन है ।

Translation—An exhibition is being held in Luckown. There are several shops in exhibition. There is a big swing there a lot of shops are there worth seeing. Yesterday a fire works contest was held there. Sudhir and Shyam were in the exhibition. I am unable to go to the exhibition. I am ill. Was Sarala there in the exhibition ! No, her brother was there. Sudhir bought a flute and Shyam bought a pen. There are a lot of famous sweets shops in the exhibition. The Bengali sweets of Chaudhari are the best. It is a big exhibition this year.

EXERCISE - 3

आकाश में काले बादल हैं । वर्षा होने वाली है । स्कूल जाने का समय हो गया है । पैदल जाने के बजाय मैं रिक्शे से जाऊँगी । मैं बरसाती के अतिरिक्त छाता भी ले जाऊँगी । आज का दिन सुहावना प्रतीत होता है । किन्तु मैं स्वस्थ नहीं हूँ, मुझे जुकाम

है । शरीर में पीड़ा के अतिरिक्त कल रात मुझे ज्वर भी था । बहुत कम रिक्शे चल रहे हैं । समय पर स्कूल पहुँचना कठिन है । ऐसा लगता है कि तेज वर्षा के कारण सभी स्कूल बन्द रहेंगे ।

Translation—There are clouds in the sky. It is about to rain. It is time to go to the school. I shall in a rickshaw instead of walking on food. Besides a rain coat. I shall take an umbrella. It appears a pleasant day to day but I am unwell. I suffer from cold. Besides pain in the body. I had a fever yesterday night. Very few rickshaw are running. It is difficult to reach the school in the time. It is appears that on account of rain, all school will remain closed.

EXERCISE - 4

काशी एक्सप्रेस स्टेशन पर पहुँचने ही वाली है । प्लेटफार्म नं. 3 के बजाय वह प्लेटफार्म नम्बर-1 पर आयेगी । इसके अतिरिक्त वह ट्रेन आधे घण्टे लेट है । ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है कि यह रेलगाड़ी नैनी पर रोकी गयी थी । अपर इंण्डिया एक्सप्रेस इससे पहले स्टेशन पर पहुँच चुकी थी । वह समय पर आ गई थी । इसके यात्री अमरूद खरीद रहे हैं । इलाहाबाद के अमरूद छोटे और स्वाद में उत्तम हैं ।

Translation—The Kashi Express is about to reach the station. It will arrive at platform number-1 instead of platform number 3. Besides this, the train is late by half an hour. It appears that the train had been detained at Naini. The Upper-India Express had reached the station before it. It had arrived on time. The passengers of this train are buying guavas. The guavas from Allahabad small and taste good.

EXERCISE - 5

एक शिकारी था । वह जंगली जानवर का शिकार करने का शौकीन था । वह शिकार करने की पुस्तकें पढ़ना पसन्द करता था । वह शिकार के बारे में अधिक सीखना चाहता था । उसके पास कई बन्दूकें थीं । वह अधिकतर अपनी राइफल ही प्रयोग करना पसन्द करता था वह पक्का निशानेबाज था । जंगल में शिकार करने के लिए वह कई दिन व रात व्यतीत करता था । उसने कई बड़े जानवर मारे थे । लोग उसे बड़े शिकार के लिए याद करते हैं ।

Translation—There was a hunter. He was fond of hunting wild animals. He wanted to learn more about hunting. He had many guns. He liked to use his rifle mostly. He was a bead-shot. He spent several days and nights in hunting in the forest. He had killed many big animals. So people remember him for a big game.

EXERCISE - 6

रीता कानपुर से आई है। वह कार से आई है। वह मुझसे मिलने आई है। उसने मुझसे पूछा कि क्या मैं उनके साथ वम्बई चल सकती हूँ ? उसने कहा कि वह शायद 26 मार्च को वम्बई मेल से जाये। उसने मुझसे साथ चलने के लिए कहा। वह मेरे प्रति इतनी अच्छी है कि मैं उसे मना नहीं कर सकती। यदि मैं उसके साथ न जाऊँ तो वह मुझसे नाराज हो सकती है। किन्तु आज मेरी माता दिल्ली से नहीं लौटेंगी तो मैं उसके साथ नहीं जा सकती।

Translation—Reeta has come from Kanpur. She has come by car. He has come to meet me. She asked me if I could go to Bombay with her ? She told me that she night go by the Bombay Mail on March 26. He asked me to accompany her. She is so good to me that I cannot refuse her. But if my mother does not return from Delhi, I can't go with her.

EXERCISE - 7

ईश्वर महान है। वह न्यायी है। वह दयालु है। उसने हमारे लिए चाँद बनाया है। उसने सूर्य बनाया है। आदमी घर बनाता है। वह पुल बनाता है। वल फूल नहीं बना सकता। हमें उनकी पूजा करनी चाहिए। मैं उनकी प्रार्थना करती हूँ।

Translation—God is great. He is just. He is kind. He has created the moon for us. He has created the sun. A man builds a house. He builds a bridge. He cannot make a single flower. We should worship him. I pray to him.

EXERCISE - 8

बसन्त आ गया। मार्च और अप्रैल के महीनों का नाम ही बसन्त है। यह बड़ी सुहावनी ऋतु होती है। इस ऋतु में न अधिक गर्मी और न अधिक ठण्ढक होती है। पेड़ों के पत्ते गिर जाते हैं। नई कोपलें पुनः निकलती हैं। वन एवं बाग आकर्षक लगते हैं। खेतों में फसल पकने लगती है। इसी कारण से वसन्त को ऋतुराज कहते हैं। कवि वसन्त की प्रशंसा में कई कतियें लिखते हैं।

Translation—The spring has set it. The months of March and April are called the spring. It is very pleasant season. It is neither very cold not hot in this season. The trees, cast off their leaves. New leaves come up again. Forest and gardens look charming. The harvest reaps in the field. So it is called the king of season. Poets compose in the praise of the spring.

EXERCISE - 9

एक चींटी नदी की धारा में वहती जा रही थी। वह किनारे आने की कोशिश कर रही थी लेकिन आ नहीं पा रही थी। किनारे के वृक्ष पर बैठा एक तोता उसे देख रहा

था । उसे चींटी पर दया आ गयी । उसने वृक्ष से एक पता तोड़कर पानी में डाल दिया । चींटी पत्ते पर बैठ गयी । कुछ समय बाद पत्ता किनारे लग गया । इस तरह चींटी की जान बच गयी ।

Translation—An ant continued swimming along the current of a river. It was trying to get to the bank, but it was unable to do so. A parrot sitting in a tree on the bank of the river was watching this. It felt pity an the ant. Plucking a leaf from the tree. It dropped it into the water. The ant sat on the leaf. After some time the leaf touched the bank. In this ways the ant's life was saved.

EXERCISE - 10

रेखा मेरी सहेली है । वह मेरी कक्षा में पढ़ती है । वह एक बुद्धिमान छात्रा है । उसमें अनेक गुण हैं । वह कक्षा में सदा प्रथम आती है । वह समय से प्रातः उठकर अपना काम करती है । वह समय से स्कूल भी जाती है । वह अपने गुरु एवं बड़ों की आज्ञा का पालन करती है । वह निर्धनों की सहायता करती है । वह सदा प्रसन्नचित्त रहती है । उससे सभी लोग प्रसन्न रहते हैं ।

Translation—Rekha is my friend. She studies in my class. She is an intelligent student. She was many qualities. She always stands first in the class. She gets up in the morning in time and does her work. She goes to school in time. She obeys her teachers and elders. She helps the poor. She always keeps herself happy. Everyone is pleased with her.

EXERCISE - 11

गया बिहार का प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ है । यह शहर से सात मील की दूरी पर है । यहाँ एक बहुत बड़ा मंदिर है । इस मन्दिर में गौतम बुद्ध की एक बड़ी मूर्ति है । एक खुले मैदान के बीच में मंदिर स्थित है । मंदिर के पास एक बड़े पीपल के पेड़ के नीचे ही बुद्ध ने ज्ञान प्राप्त किया था । इसी कारण बौद्ध लोग इसे पवित्र मानते हैं । प्रतिवर्ष वहाँ दूर-दूर देशों से लोग पूजा करने आते हैं । यहाँ तीर्थ यात्रियों को ठहरने की अच्छी व्यवस्था है ।

Translation—Gaya is a famous place of pilgrimage in Bihar. It is a distance of seven miles from the town. There is a big temple here. The temple has a big statue of Gautam Buddha. This stands in the heart of an open field. Gautam Buddha had got enlightenment under the people tree near temple. This is why the Buddhist consider it holy. Every year people from far off countries come to worship here. There is a very good arrangement for the fodging of pilgrims here.

EXERCISE - 12

लालबहादुर शास्त्री भारत के महापुरुषों में से एक हैं । वे भारत के द्वितीय प्रधानमंत्री थे । वे गाँधी जी के सच्चे शिष्य थे । वे सादा जीवन, उच्च विचार में विश्वास

रखते थे। वे शान्तिप्रिय थे। वे 2 अक्टूबर, 1904 ई० को मुगलसराय के एक निर्धन परिवार में पैदा हुए थे। उनके पिता साधारण अध्यापक थे। जब लालबहादुर शास्त्री छोटे थे तो उनके पिता का निधन हो गया था। उन्होंने कठिनाई का जीवन बिताया। उनका देहान्त 11 जनवरी, 1966 को हुआ।

Translation—Lal Bahadur Shastri is one of the great men of India. He was the second Prime Minister of India. He was a true disciple of Gandhiji. He was a true patriot in the real sense of the term. He was Peace-Leving. He was was born in a poor family at Mughal Sarai on October 2, 1904. His father was an ordinary teacher. His father died when Lal Bahadur Shastri was little. He spent a life full of difficulties. He died on January 11, 1966.

EXERCISE - 13

ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर एक योग्य अध्यापक थे। कई विद्यार्थी उनके पास पढ़ने आते थे। एक वृद्ध पुरुष भी उनके पास पढ़ने आते थे। विद्यासागर उन्हें पढ़ाने का वचन दिया, किन्तु बूढ़े को व्याकरण कठिन लगती थी। विद्यासागर ने विद्यार्थियों की सुविधा के लिए व्याकरण की एक पुस्तक लिखी। यह पुस्तक समस्त भारत में पढ़ाई जाती है। कुछ समय बाद उन्हें संस्कृत कॉलेज का प्रधानाचार्य नियुक्त किया गया। उन्होंने कॉलेज की उन्नति के लिए अनेक कार्य किये।

Translation—Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar was an able teacher. A lot of students came to him for education. An old man also came to him for education. Vidyasagar promised to teach him but the old man found the grammar difficult. Vidyasagar wrote a grammar book for the good of students. This book is taught, all over India. After some times he was appointed Principal of the Sanskrit College. He did a lot for the progress of the college.

EXERCISE - 14

किसी नगर में युवक नौकरी की खोज में थककर पेड़ के नीचे लेट गया। कुछ समय बाद एक स्त्री वहाँ आई। सहानुभूति प्रकट करते हुए उसने पूछा; "बेटे क्या तुम बीमार हो ?" लड़के ने कहा, "नहीं, मैं थक गया हूँ।" यह सुनकर स्त्री जोर से चिल्लाई, "तुम बड़े मूर्ख हो। क्या नहीं जानते कि यह मेरा बगीचा है। यहाँ बिना अनुमति के कोई प्रवेश नहीं कर सकता।"

Translation—An young, in search of the job, lay down under a tree in a town. After some time a women came there. She asked with sympathy, "Son, are you ill ?" The boy said, "No, I am tired." Hearing this the women shouted, "You are stupid. Do you not know that this is my gargen. No one can enter this garden without my permission."

EXERCISE - 15

एक लोमड़ी थी। वह बहुत लालची थी। एक बार वह खाने के खोज में घूम रही थी। उसने कुछ समय बाद एक कौवे को पेड़ पर बैठा देखा। कौवे की चोंच में रोटी का टुकड़ा था। लोमड़ी ने उस रोटी के टुकड़े को लेने का निश्चय किया। उसने एक युक्ति सोची। वह पेड़ के नीचे बैठ गई। उसने कौवे से मुँ खोलने के लिए अनेक प्रश्न पूछे। परन्तु कौवे ने मुँह नहीं खोला। अन्त में लोमड़ी ने कहा, "तुम कितनी चिड़िया हो। तुम्हारा स्वर बहुत मीठा है। कृपया मुझे गाना सुना दो।" इतना सुनते ही कौवे ने गाने के लिए मुँह खोला। मुँह खोलते ही रोटी का टुकड़ा गिर गया। लोमड़ी लेकर भाग गई।

Translation—There was a fox. It was very clever. One day it was wandering in seacrh of food. After some time it saw a crow in the tree. The crow had a piece of bread in its beak. The fox decided to take that piece of bread. It tought out a planed. It sat under the tree it asked the lot of questions. But the crow did not open its beak. At last the fox said, "What a lovely bird you are ! your voice is so sweet. Please sing me a song." Hearing this the crow opened its beak. As soon as it opened its beak, the piece of bread fell down. The fox ran away with it.

EXERCISE - 16

एक जंगल में दो बैल थे। वे घनिष्ठ मित्र थे। सदा साथ रहते थे तथा एक दूसरे की सहायता करने के लिए तैयार रहते थे। शेर भी इन पर आक्रमण करने से डरता था। एक बार उसने सोचा यदि मैं इन दोनों को अलग कर दूँ तो मैं इनमें से एक को मार सकता हूँ। अतः एक दिन वह एक बैल के पास गया और बोला, "देखो तुम्हारा मित्र स्वार्थी है और तुम्हें सुखी घास देता है।" बैल ने शेर की बात मान ली। परिणाम यह हुआ कि दूसरा बैल भी अलग चरने लगा और शेर को मौका मिला उसने एक पर आक्रमण कर दिया और उसे खा लिया। शीघ्र ही उसने दूसरे को भी खा लिया।

Translation—There were two bullocks in a forest. They were fast friends. They always kept company and were always ready to help each other. Even a lion did not dare attack them. Once he thought if he could separate them, he might kill one of them. So, went to one of the bullock and said, "look your fried is very selfish. He himself eats green grass but allows you only dry one. The bullock believed him and began to graze alone. The lion whispered the same words to the second bullock. The result was that the second bullock also starred grazing alone. The lion got the chance. He attacked on and devoured it. Soon he devoured the second one.

EXERCISE - 17

एक शेर बहुत बूढ़ा और दुर्बल हो गया था। वह शिकार करने नहीं जा सकता था। वह एक खोह के द्वार पर रहता था। एक दिन एक गीदड़ वहाँ से गुजरा। शेर ने उससे कहा कि मेरे पास आओ। मैं तुमसे बात करना चाहता हूँ। मैं बिल्कुल अकेला हूँ। गीदड़ ने कहा कि मुझे डर है कि तुमसे मुलाकात करना मेरे स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छा न होगा। शेर ने कहा कि मैं बूढ़ा और दुर्बल हो गया हूँ फिर भला मैं तुम्हें कैसे हानि पहुँचा सकता हूँ ? उसने फिर कहा कि पैर के चिह्न देखकर तुम समझ सकते हो कि कितने लोग मिलने आते हैं। गीदड़ ने उत्तर दिया कि तुम्हारी गुफा की जाने वाले बहुत से पदचिह्न हैं, परन्तु कोई भी चिह्न गुफा से लौटने वाले नहीं दिखाई देते।

Translation—A lion had grown very old and feeble. He could not go hunting. He lay at the gate of a cave. One day a jackal passed that way. The lion said to him, "Please come to me. I want to talk to you. I am all alone." The jackal said, I am afraid a meeting with you will not be good for my health. The liod said, "I have grown so old and feeble that I can do you no harm." He further said, "looking at the foot prints. You can very well understand that a lot of people come to see me." The jackal answered, "there are a lot of foots prints showing entry to your cave but none showing exit."

EXERCISE - 18

किसी नगर में रूई का ढेर चुरा लिया गया, किन्तु चोर का पता न चला। अन्त में एक व्यक्ति मालिक के पास आया और बोला कि मैं चोर का पता लगा सकता हूँ यदि आप एक महान भोज का व्यय वहन कर सकें। वह व्यक्ति ईमानदार प्रतीत होता था। अतः मालिक राजी हो गया।

महान भोज में अनेक वर्ग के लोग आमंत्रित थे। भोज के बीच से उस व्यक्ति ने कहा कि जिन लोगों ने रूई चुराई है उनकी दाढ़ी में कुछ धागे लटके हैं, उन्हें देखो। चोर ने अपने हाथ ठुड्डी पर यह सोचकर लगाये कि धागे लटके हैं। इस प्रकार चोर पकड़े गये।

Translation—In some town a help of cotton wool was stolen, but the thief could not be found out. At last a man came to the owner and said that he could find out the thief if he was prepared to bear the expenses of a grand feast. That man looked honest. So the owner agreed.

People from different classes were invited to the grand feast. During the feast the man said that the people who had stolen the cotton wool, have cotton fibbers lurking to their beards, look at them. The thieves thinking that the cotton fibbers were lurking to their beards, rolled their hand found their beards. In this way the thieves were caught.

EXERCISE - 19

जो बालक परिश्रम करते हैं, वे सदा सफल होते हैं । इस बात को याद रखो । जब तक तुम कठिन परिश्रम करना नहीं सीखते तब तक तुम्हें सुख की आशा नहीं करनी चाहिए । सफलता के लिए हमें दृढ़ संकल्प तथा धर्म की आवश्यकता है । गीता भी हमें यही शिक्षा देती है ।

Translation—Boys who work hard, always surcced. Remember the unless you learn to work hard, you should not expect comfort. We need firm determination and hard work for success. The Geeta also gives us this lession.

EXERCISE - 20

एडिसन एक महान वैज्ञानिक था । उसने जीवन भर कठोर परिश्रम किया । आज भी संसार उसे याद करता है । उसके आविष्कारों से सारे संसार को लाभ पहुँचा है । 1931 में उसकी मृत्यु हो गई । उसकी मृत्यु होने पर अमेरिका में कुछ समय के लिए बिजली की वत्तियाँ बुझा दी गईं ।

Translation—Edison was a great scientist. He worked hard through out his life. The world remembers out him even today. The world has been benefited by his inventions. He died in 1931. On his death electric lights were put out in America for a short while.

EXERCISE - 21

भारत एक विशाल देश है । आजकल भारत एक शक्तिशाली देश माना जाता है । यह विज्ञान का युग है । कृषि के अतिरिक्त उद्योग-धंधे भी उन्नति कर रहे हैं । पिछले वर्ष हमने एक बड़ी संख्या में पौधे लगाये । इस वर्ष हमने परिवार नियोजन पर ध्यान दिया है ।

Translation—India is a big country. Today, India is considered a powerful country. Besides agriculture, industries are also developing. Last year, we planted a large number of sapling. This cyar we have concerntrated planted on family planning.

EXERCISE - 22

भाग्य क्या है ? भाग्य मनुष्य को नहीं बनाता वरन् मनुष्य स्वयं अपने भाग्य का निर्माता है । यदि आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो क्या होगा ? आप भूखों मरेंगे । आप की पत्नी अपने मायके चली जायेगी और आपके बच्चे रोयेंगे । फिर सम्भवतः आप अपने भाग्य को ही कोंसे ।

Translation—What is fate ? Fate does't make man but man himself shapes his fate. If you do not do thing what will happen ? You will starve, your wife will go to her father's house and your children will weep. Then perhaps, you'll come curse your fate.

EXERCISE - 23

न्यूटर के पास एक कुत्ता था । उसका नाम डायमण्ड था । एक बार उसने अपने मालिक की बीस वर्ष की मेहनत बर्बाद कर डाली । जिस मेज पर महत्वपूर्ण कागज रखे थे उसी पर एक मोमबत्ती जल रही थी । डायमण्ड कूद कर मेज पर चढ़ा और उसने मोमबत्ती गिरा दी । कागजों ने आग पकड़ ली और जलकर राख हो गये ।

Translation—Newton had a dog. His nake was diamond. Once he spoiled the twenty year's labour of his master. A fighted candle stood on the table on which important papers were lying. Diamond jumped up the table and made the candle fall. The papers caught fire and turned to ashes.

EXERCISE - 24

शान्तनु कौरव वंश का एक महान राजा था । उसने एक सुन्दरी को देखा और उससे प्रेम करने लगा । वह उस सुन्दरी से विवाह करना चाहता था । वह सुन्दरी वास्तव में देवी गंगा थी । गंगा ने कहा, "मैं तुमसे शादी तब करूँगी जब तुम एक प्रतीज्ञा करोगे । तुम प्रतीज्ञा करो कि मुझे कभी कुछ भी करने से नहीं रोकोगे ।"

Translation—Shantanu was a great king of Kaurava Dynasty. Once he saw a beautiful lady and fell in love with her. He wanted to marry that beautiful lady. That beautiful lady, in fact, was Goddes Ganga. Ganga said, "I shall marry you if you make a promiss that you will never prevent from doing anything."

EXERCISE - 25

दो दिल्ली है—पुरानी दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली । पुरानी दिल्ली की सबसे प्रसिद्ध इमारत लाल किला है । इस पर आज हमारा राष्ट्रध्वज फहरा रहा है । इसे शाहजहाँ ने बनवाया था । किला और उसके महल आज भी देखे जा सकते हैं । दीवाने आम में दरबार लगा करता था ।

Translation—Delhi has two—Old Delhi and New Delhi. The Red Fort is most famous historical building in Old Delhi. Our national Flag is flying over it today. It was built by Shahjahan. The Fort and its palace can be seen even today. The court was held in "Deewan-e-Aam".

EXERCISE - 26

अशोक एक महान सम्राट था । उसका सम्पूर्ण जीवन जनसेवा में व्यतीत हुआ । उसने अच्छी सड़कें बनवाई, कुएँ खुदवाये, पेड़ लगवाये ताकि उसकी प्रजा सुखी रहे । उसमें कर्त्तव्यपरायणता की भावना थी वह राज्य का कार्य अपने अफसरों पर नहीं छोड़ता था ।

Translation—Ashok was a great emperor. His whole life was spent in the service of the poeple. He built good roads, dug well and planted trees so that his subjects may be happy. He had a sense of devotion to duty. He did not leave the work of the state of officers.

EXERCISE - 27

एक राजा के तीन रानियाँ थीं । वे तीनों बड़ी कोमल थीं । बड़ी रानी के पैर पर एक दिन फूल गिर पड़ा तो वह घायल हो गयी । मझली रानी का शरीर चन्द्रमा की रोशनी में काला पड़ गया और सबसे छोटी रानी राजा की आवाज सुनकर बेहोश हों गई । बताइए कि इन तीनों में से सबसे अधिक कोमल कौन थी ?

Translation—A king had three queens. All the three queens were delicate. One day flower fell down on the foot of the eldest queen and she was wounded. The body of the younger on turned black in moonlight and the youngest queen fainted on hearing the voice the king. Tell us which of the three queens was most delicate.

EXERCISE - 28

एक वन्दर एक पेड़ पर बैठा हुआ था । वह पेड़ नदी के किनारे पर था । उस नदी में एक कछुआ रहता था । एक दिन बन्दर ने एक आम नदी में फेंक दिया । वह आम कछुए के पास जा गिरा । कुछुए ने आम खाया । आम बहुत मीठा था । अतः वह कछुए को बहुत पसन्द आया ।

Translation—A monkey was sitting on a tree. That tree was on the bank of a river. A tortoise lived in that river. One day the monkey threw a mango in the river. That mango fell near the tortoise. The tortoise ate the mango. The mango was very sweet. So the tortoise liked it very much.

EXERCISE - 29

महाराणा प्रताप उदयपुर के राजा थे । वे बहुत वीर और साहसी थे । उन्होंने अपने देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए बहुत कष्ट सहे । मुगल बादशाह अकबर उनका शत्रु था । हल्दीघाटी के युद्ध में अकबर की सेना ने उन्हें हरा दिया । तब वे जंगलों में रहने लगे । उनके बच्चे भूखों मरने लगे । इस पर भी उन्होंने मुगल बादशाह के सामने समर्पण नहीं किया ।

Translation—Maharana Pratap was the king of Udaipur. He was very brave and courageous. He suffered very much for the freedom of his country. Akbar, the Moghul emperor, was his enemy. Akbar's army defeated him in the battle of Haldighat. Then he began to live in forests. His children began to satrve. In spite of these things, he did not yield to the moghul emperor.

EXERCISE - 30

एक जादूगर मजीद के मकान पर पहुँचा । उसने दरवाजा खटखटाया । मजीद ने कहा, "कृपया यहाँ से तुरन्त चले जाओ । मैं इस समय दरवाजा नहीं खोल सकता ।" यह सुनकर जादूगर ने कहा, "मैं तुम्हारे लिए कुछ पके हुए आम लाया हूँ । ये बहुत मीठे हैं । कृपया इन्हें ले लीजिए ।" किन्तु मजीद ने दरवाजा नहीं खोला ।

Translation—A magician reached Majid's home. He knocked at the door. majid said, "Please go away at once from here. I cannot open the door at this time." Hearing this the magician said, "I have brought some ripe mangoes for you. They are very sweet. Please take them." But Majid did not open the door.

EXERCISE - 31

चाँद बीबी हमारे देश की गौरव थीं । मुगल सम्राट अकबर की सेना ने अहमदनगर पर आक्रमण किया । पुरुषों के वस्त्र पहनकर वह घोड़े पर सवार हुई । तब वह युद्ध क्षेत्र में पहुँची । सैकड़ों नवयुवकों ने उनका अनुसरण किया । वे दिनभर वीरतापूर्वक लड़े । उन्होंने शत्रु के सैनिकों को मार डाला । यह देखकर शेष सैनिकों ने भागना आरम्भ कर दिया ।

Translation—Chand Bibi was the glory of our country. The mughal emperor Akbar's army attacked Ahmadanagar, Dressing herself as a man she rode. Then she reached the battlefiel. Hundreds of young men followed her. They fought bravely whole day. They killed hundreds of the enemy stoldies it, the rest of soldiers. Seeing it, the rest of soldiers started running away.

COMPOSITION

Q. Write a composition on any one of the following in about 80 words.

1. MY MOTHER

I am Shivangi. I am the daughter of Smt. Meenakshi. She is a graduate. She loves me very much. I am her eldest daughter. She is fair, smart and religious minded. She herself does her house-hold work. She likes cleanliness very much. So washing clothes is her hobby. She teaches me for two hours at night. She is always busy doing one thing or the other. She hates telling lies and speaking ill of others. She is sweet tempered.

2. MY BEST FRIEND (OR) AN IDEAL STUDENT

Rupendra Kumar is my best friend. He belongs to a respectable family of my town. He is an early riser. He obeys his teachers and parents. He is a regular student. His work always complete. He is also a good student. He got the highest marks in the annual examination last year. He takes interest in games. He is a good player of cricket. Las year he scored an unbeaten century against the Rama Club. So I like him very much.

3. THE MAN I LIKE MOST (OR) A GOOD NEIGHBOUR

Pt. Amir Chandra Sharma is the man whom I like most. He is my next door neighbour. He is my father's friend. So I call him uncle. He is a man of good nature. He gets up early in the morning. Then he goes for his morning walk. He is kind and sympathetic. He is honest and sincere. He obliges others who need his help. He speaks sweetly. He never makes false promises. He never deceives others. He is friendly to all. He is always busy. He never speaks ill to others. People respect him.

4. AN IDEAL TEACHER (OR) THE TEACHER YOU LIKE MOST

The name of my ideal teacher is Sri Gopinath. He is my class teacher. He is a trained graduate. He teaches me History in the first period. He is a man of good habit. He is never angry. He is never harsh. He speaks sweetly. He never leaves class before time. He does not like idle talks. He is a sincere worker. He believes in simple living and high thinking. His knowledge is sound and his method of teaching is interesting.

5. MY PRINCIPAL OF YOUR COLLEGE OR SCHOOL

I am a student of Harishchandra Inter College, Varanasi. The name of our Principal is Sri Pramod Singh. His personality is grand. He

is a man of discipline. So mischievous students are afraid of him. He is the first man to come and the last man to go from the school. He takes round in every period and watches the activities of the students. He hates idle talks. He encourage his students to work hard. So he is respected in the city.

6. GANDHI JI (FATHER OF THE NATION) (OR) THE LEADER YOU LIKE MOST

Gandhi ji is my favourite leader. He was a great man who did noble deeds. He was born on October 2, 1869. His father was a good man. His mother was highly religious. He went to England for higher education and returned as a barrister. He worked for India's freedom. He was imprisoned several times. Truth and Ahinsa were his main weapons against the mighty British Empire. As a result of his actions India became free on 15th August, 1947. So we call him Father of the nation.

7. A HEROINE FROM INDIAN HISTORY (RANI LAXMI BAI OF JHANSI)

Maharani Laxmi Bai was born in a noble family. She was a Brahmin. Her name was Manu. Her father took a keen interest in her education. She was epert in riding and swordsmanship. She was very brave and fearless. She was never nervous. She never careed for her life. She was true patriot. She was an excellent organizer. She had full regard for the safety and welfare of her soldiers. She was so brave that even her enemies praised her. Sword in hand she led her army. Then she looked like Durga.

8. THE GANGA

The Ganga is a holy river. It rises from Gangotri. It ends its journey in West Bengal. Near about 80 miles from Colkata it empties itself into the Bay of Bengal. People believe that a dip in its holy water will end their sins. So they come to bathe in its holy water. Its wather was sweet and wholesome in the olden days. But now it is not so. Its water has become polluted because the dirty water of big cities flows into it. So, at present its water is not fit for bathing and drinking.

9. THE POSTMAN

A postman is a Government servant. He is not much educated. His work is very hard. He works throughout the whole day. First of all he comes to post office. Then he goes to his area to distribute letters, parcels and money-orders. He is very useful to us. He gives us our letter

from our friends and relatives. So we eagerly wait for his arrival. When he knocks at the door, we come out and take our letters. Without him our work will suffer very much.

10. A RAILWAY COOLEI

A railways coolie is a poor person, He earns his daily bread by carrying the luggage of the passengers at the railway stations. He helps passengers to get into a railway compartment. At the time of great rush he proves to be very useful. He wastes his money in gambling, smoking and drinking. So he ramians poor throughout his life. Due to shortage of money he is unable to see his children well educated.

11. YOUR FAVOURITE BOOK (OR) THE BOOK I LIKE MOST

Ramchiaratimanas written by Tulasi Das, famous Hindi poet is my favourite boom. It is life story of Ram who was the eldest son of king Dasharath of Ayodhya. It is an ideal picture of an ideal society of the ancient of acient time. Its chief attraction is ideal characterization and melodies verses. I like the book because its language is simple and full of music. It points out clearly that the evel is punished and the good is victorious in the end.

12. MY AIM OF LIFE (OR) YOUR AMBITION IN LIFE

I wish to be a teacher. A teacher's job is all for me. He leads a simple life. Simple living and high thinking is his ideal. He has no attraction for money and fame. He is a nation-builder. He serves his country in his own modest way. He is free corruption and evil thought. I do not want to be a clerk as my mathematics is weak. I do not want to be a junior engineer as I hate open air life. I do not want to be a businessman as my parents are poor. This is why I wish to be a teacher.

13. YOUR FAVOURITE GAME (OR) THE GAME YOU LIKE MOST

Kabaddi is my favourite game. It is the game that I like most. It is an open air Indian game. It is played in the open field. The field is divided into two parts by a dividing line known as 'Pala'. The rules of players can play. The team scoring more points within the fix time wins the game. It makes us strong and healthy. It is amusing, exciting and interesting.

14. A MATCH I HAVE SEEN

Yesterday I enjoyed a cricket match. It was a one day match. It was very exciting indeed. The fielders were very careful. They tried to check the flow of runs. The game began in the morning and ended the

same day. Overs were fixed. The batsmen trid to hit every ball. The match was played between Rama Club and Madhuri Association. Rama Clubs prepared 199 runs. Madhuri Association scored 201 runs. So Rama Club lost the match. The captain of Madhuri Association scored unbeaten 125 rus. So he was praised by everyone.

15. YOUR VISIT TO AN EXHIBITION

Yesterday I went to see the Aligarh Exhibition with my parents. It was a grand show. There was a great rush of people. There were different kindos of shops. I enjoyed Kamala circus. The feat of the joker was matchless. His dress was peculiar. At night we saw the fountain The scene was very attractive. Mother purchased a sewing machine. Father purchased a fountain pen. At about 9 p.m. we returned home.

16. A VISIT TO A FAIR

Last year on 23rd November I went to Rajghat with my father to bathe in the Ganga at the time of Kartiki Purnima. We went to the bus-stand and purchased two tickets. The bus was full of passengers. The whole atmosphere was noisy. We reached Rajghat at 9 a.m. and went towards the bathing ghats. The whole way was full of people. I was difficult to move on. We bathed in the Ganga at about 10 a.m. then we went to the main market. Shopkeepers had a roaring sale. Purchased some toys for my younger sister Sinni, Puja and Ginni.

17. A MARRIAGE CELEBRATION YOU ATTENDED

I attended a marriage ceremony in the village of Nandganj of Ghazipur district. The marriage was celebrated on 24th June, 2002. I went in the marriage party of my cousin Mohan Lal Gupta. The marriage party started from Varanasi and reached the village in four hour. On the 24th June we reached the bride's house at 8. p.m. The place of marriage.was decently decorated. The dinner arrangement was very fine. The food was tasty. Sweets were in abundance. The banwar ceremony was performed at 2 a.m. Two priests performed the religous rites.

18. A JOURNEY BY BUS

Yesterday I started from Aligarh to Delhi by bus. When I reached the bus station there was a great rush of people. I could get into the bus with much difficulty. Someone took ny purse from my pocket. I was worried. A gentleman offered me twnety rupees. Luckily I saw my father's friend in the bus and he gave me twenty rupees. The bus

conductor was a bad person. He laughed and called me careless. The bus left Varanasi at 7 a.m. and reached Ghazipur at 11 p.m. Father was happy to see me. When I told him what had happened, he thanked God.

19. A RAILWAY JOURNEY (OR) THE JOURNEY BY TRAIN YOU UNDERTOOK

On the 6th January, 2001, I went to Varanasi to Dhanbad. When I reached the station. I saw a long line of people before the booking window. With much difficulty I got a ticket. The plateform was full of crowd and noise. Some women were talking. Some children were laughing. As soon as the train stopped. I went in and occupied a corner seat. The train started at 9.30 p.m. At about 5.30 a.m. the train reached Dhanbad. As soon as the train stopped, I got down. After giving the ticket to the ticket collector I left station and went to Kundua Bridge by autorickshaw.

20. SCENE AT A RAILWAY STATION BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN

On 6th January, 2001, I wanted to go to Dhanbad to see my friends. So I reached Varanasi Cantt. I saw a large number of vehicles outside the railway station. When I sent to get a ticket, I saw a long line of passengers at the booking window. Some pickpockets were active. One of them was caught and beaten. After getting my ticket I came to the platform no. 6 which was overcrowded. The atmosphere of noisy. Ladies were talking and young boys were laughing and gossiping. The coolies were carrying lauggage from one place to another. Vendors were selling fruits, groundnuts, balloons, toys and sweets. Old men were anxious about the arrival of the train which was late on by 30 minutes.

21. YOUR FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL

Yesterday was my frist day at school. I went to school with my father for admission. There I saw many boys with their guardians. Some boys came with their friends to continue their studies. The building of the school impressed me very much. The Principal's office was the centre of attraction. Some teachers and students were reading newspapers in the library. When I got admission, I went to my classroom. Seats were arranged properly. My class teacher Mr. Gupta was talking to students. When I entered the classroom. I said, "Good morning Sir," Mr. Gupta was pleased. He asked me to sit. After some time the last bell rang and the school was over.

22. MY COLLEGE

I am a student of Baba Palatveer Inter College, Varanasi. It is one of the best college of my city. There are 700 students in my college. Thirty teachers teach us with love and care. All of them are experinced. Sri Deena Nath Chaubey si our worthy Principal. The building of the college is grand. There are thirty rooms for teaching. The hall is in the centre. The teachers room is near the library. The office of the Principal is infront of the hall. I like my college. It is known for discipline and good result. I am proud of being a student of a good college.

23. MY COLLEGE LIBRARY

I am a student of Sri Agrasen Inter College, Varanasi. It has a rich library. It is near the staff-room. There are twenty big almirah in the library room. Books are arranged subejct-wise in them. There are many good books on every subject. Smt. Shashi Prabha Agrawal is our trained librarian. Teachers and students take much interest in reading books. They are our never failing friends.

24. A SCHOOL FUNCTION YOU ATTENDED

The prize distribution fuction of our shcool took place on 29th April, 2002. Seth Mohan Lal Sharma was invited to president the function. I reached the school at 2 p.m. I found it beautifully decorated. When the President's car stopped, he was greeted and garlanded. At 3 p.m., the President stood to distribute prizes. I got a prize for wrestling. My friend Kishan Deo Sharma got five prizes. He was greeted and admired by everyboy. In the end the President spoke few words. He liked the school discipline. At 5 p.m. the function was over.

25. A PICNIC

Yesterday I went with my friends Ravindra, Atul and Rupendra to enjoy a picnic at Sarnath, Varanasi, a city near the Ganga at 7 a.m. When we reached the place of picnic, we took rest for some time. Ravindra prepared tea. After drinking tea we played cards. Atul defeated all of us. Then Rupendra sang sweet songs. His voice was clear. We enjoyed the songs very much. Rupendra started copying animal's cries. His performance was very fine. We liked it very much. Then about 5 a.m. we bathed in the clear water of the Ganga. Thus the time passed carefree.

26. A RAINY DAY ENJOYED BY BUS

Yesterday the sky became cloudy at 6 a.m. I was much pleased to see it. Soon the rain began to fall heavily. At 7 a.m. when I reached

the college. I found the attendance was very poor. Only two teachers were in the college. So the Principal closed the college. His announcement made me happy. While returning home I saw drains and pools full of water. Water was every where. The roads were muddy. Some boys slipped in the market. Some shops were closed. I saw some children floating their paper boats. The weather was pleasant. There was no heat and dust. The rain gave relief to everyone. Thus the day passed happily.

27. A HISTORIC BUILDING (THE TAJ)

Yesterday my result was out. I passed in the second division. Father was very much pleased. He gave me one hundred rupees. So I went to Agra to see the Taj. When I saw the Taj for the first time. I liked it very much. The Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan built it at the bank of the Yamuna in the sweet memory of his wife. I found it matchless. I saw it in the full moon night. At that time it was shining like silver. White marble was used in its making. This is why Tagore called it a dream in marble.

28. THE DIWALI FESTIVAL (OR) DESCRIBE HOW YOU CELEBRATED DIWALI THIS YEAR

Diwali or Deepawali is a famous Hindu festival. Generally it is celebrated in the month of October. This year I celebrated the festival with great joy. We cleaned our house. Rooms were white-washed and decorated. Lamps were put in every corner of the house. At night we worshipped Laxmi, the Goddes of wealth and prosperity. I found the market full of customers. We purchased sweets, pictures, candles and crackers. We pruchased sweets, picture, candle and crackers. So every member of the house was in full spirits. We did not take part in gambling, although some people in the neighbourhood lost everything. This is, of course, very bad.

29. ID-UL FITTER (ID)

Id-Ul-Fitr is commonly known as Id. It is one of the chief festival fo Muslim. It is celebrated after the end of Ramzan. It declares the end of their fast. So it a day of joy. Everybody is full of joy. People put on their best clothes. They go to Idgah and say their prayer. After the prayer they embrace one another. While returning home they make their purchase. They send presents to their relatives and frinds. Sweet and delicious dishes are prepared at home. The word "Id" means sweet and joy.

❖❖❖

WRITING SKIL

Q. 1. Write an application to your Principal to grant you a concession in school fee. Mention the reasons why you deserve it. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application).

ANSWER :

To,

The Principal,
A B C D Inter College,
Varanasi.

Sir,

I am a poor student. My father is a vegetable vendor. I am the eldest son of my parents. It is only my father who is the earning member.

I stand first in my class. I obey and respect all my teachers. I am a member of the first eleven. I was also granted full fee concession last year in Class IX.

I therefore request you to grant me full concession in school fee this year too.

Thanking you very much.

Your obedient pupil

Varanasi.
April 15, 2003

XYZ

Q. 2. Write an application to the Principal of your college/ school requesting him to give you a character certificate or testimonial. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application).

ANSWER :

To,

The Principal,
A B C D Inter College,
Varanasi.

Sir,

My fahter has been transferred to Kanpur. As I have to join the Government Intermediate College there, I need a testimonial regarding my character and conduct.

I joined this school in 1999. I have always stood first in my class. I was a member of the Hockey Eleven last year. I participated in school drama and debate also. I was always obedient and respectful to my teachers.

You are therefore requested to give me a testimonial regarding my character and conduct.

Thanking you,

Your obedient pupil

Varanasi.
April 15, 2003 XYZ

Q. 3. Write an application to the Principal of your college/ school requesting him to grant you leave of absence. You are down with fever. Doctor has advised you bed-rest. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application).

ANSWER :

To,

The Principal,
A B C D Inter College,
Varanasi.

Sir,

I am sorry to inform you that I have been down with fever since Sunday last. The doctor has advised me a week's bed rest.

I therefore request you to grant leave of absence from the college for seven days from today.

Thanking you,

Your obedient pupil

Varanasi.
April 15, 2003 XYZ

Q. 4. Write an application to your Principal requesting him to make arrangements for regular evening games in your college. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application).

ANSWER :

To,

The Principal,
A B C D Inter College,
Varanasi.

Sir,

We are sorry to state that we can't practise in different game regularly. When the District Sports and Games competitions are held, we find ourselves hopeless. We stand nowhere.

You are therefore requested to make arrangements for regular indoor evening games in our college.

Thanking you,

Your obedient pupil

Varanasi.
April 15, 2003 XYZ

Q. 5. Your Principal has stopped your fee concession after seeing your poor progress at the half-yearly examination. Write an application to the Principal requesting him to restore your fee concession. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application).

ANSWER :

To,

The Principal,
A B C D Inter College,
Varanasi.

Sir,

I am sorry to state that you have stopped my fee concession after seeing my poor performance in the half yearly examination.

As ill luck would have it, I suffered from fits of falling sickness while I was solving the Mathematics - I Paper. I could attempt only one question and was caught by fits. I fell down the chair. I was unconscious. When I came to consciousness, the time was over. The same ill luck fell on the second day and I miserably failed in Mathematics.

You are therefore requested to consider my case on the ground of my ill luck and restore my fee concession in order to enable me to continue my studies.

Thanking you,

Your obedient pupil

Varanasi.
April 15, 2003 XYZ

Q. 6. Write an application to the hostel warden, requesting him to provide the facility of some indoor games in the hostel. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application).

ANSWER :

To,

The Hostel Warden
A B G D Inter College,
Varanasi.

Sir,

We want to invite your kind attention to the fact that there is no arrangement of indoor games in our hostel. You often say "All work and no play, makes jack a dull boy." When we feel bore, we need some recreation and the best form of it is the indoor games.

You are therefore reqeusted to make necessary arrangements for indoor games in the hostel and oblige us.

Thanking you,

Your obedient pupil

Varanasi.
April 15, 2003

X Y Z
Prefect of the hostel

Q. 7. Write an application to the Game Teacher of your College/School requesting him to issue new cricket-balls to play a match against Bharat Club. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application).

ANSWER :

To,

The Game Teacher,
A B C D Inter College,
Meerut.

Sir,

A cricket match is being held against Bharat Club on our ground tomorrow. We do not have a new ball with us.

You are therefore requested to issue us a new cricket ball and oblige.

Thanking you,

Your obedient pupil

Varanasi.
April 15, 2003

X Y Z
Captain of the College Cricket Team

Q. 8. Write an application to the Principal of your college/ school requesting him to make arrangement for some more furniture for your classroom. Also give reasons for your demand. (Do not write your name anywhere in the application).

ANSWER :

To,

The Principal,
A B C D Inter College,
Varanasi.

Sir,

We want to invite your kind attention to the great and constant difficulty we face everyday in the class room. The number of students in class X-B is ninety. We have only forty stools and desks in the classroom at present. If two students sit on a stool, they cannot take notes from the teacher as well as from the black board. We face this difficulty in every period.

You are therefore requested to arrange the requisite number of stools and desks in our classroom that is room No. 15.

Thanking you,

Your obedient pupil

Varanasi.
April 15, 2003

X Y Z
Monitor of Class XB

Q. 9. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send money to buy some books.

ANSWER :

M.D. Jain Inter College,
Varanasi
25.06.2010

Dear Father,

I am quite well here and hope you will be happy there with mother, brothers and sisters.

I received your kind letter yesterday. I am glad to know that mother is better now. You will be glad to know that I have passed my half-yearly examination. I have not good book on science. My science teacher has suggested me some good books on science. I want to purchase some reference books. These books will be more useful in my studies.

Kindly send me five hundred rupees by Money Order as early as possible so that I may purchase them soon.

With love to Monty and Sonty.

Your Affectionate son,
XYZ

Q. 10. Write a letter to the Medical Officer of Health of your District telling him about the outbreak of cholera in your locality and requesting him for immediate steps to control the epidemic.

ANSWER :

To,

The District Medical Officer
Varanasi

Sir,

I wish to draw your attention to insanity conditions prevailing around Varanasi. If you visit the place, you will find heaps of rubbish and garbage dumped along the street and filthy water overflowing the drains.

These dirty places have become breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes. Obviously, the environment as a whole presents a serious health hazard. Flies are increasing by leaps and bounds Flies sitting on the sweets and other eatables are spreading germs of cholera. Cases of cholera have been recorded in the district hospital. The inhabitants of city are suffering due to this diseases of cholera.

I hope you will look into the matter personally and make proper arrangements to remove the filth. You are also requested to take necessary medical steps to control the epidemic.

Dated: 25.06.2010

Yours sincerely
XYZ

Story Writing

Complete the follwing story with the help of the hints and words given below:

EXERCISE-1

The cats steal a loaf of bread ..... run to the forest ..... try to divide the loaf equally ..... fail to do so ..... quarrel among themselves ..... see a monkey with a scale ..... ask him to divide ..... the monkey is clever ..... make two unequal parts ..... breaks and cats extra part ..... swallows most of the loaf ..... claims the remaining part as his fee.

Ans.—Two cats stole a loaf of bread. They ran to the forest. They tried their best to divide the loaf equally. But they failed to do so.

They quarrelled among themselves for sometime. Then they happened to see a monkey with a scale. They asked him to divide the loaf equally. The monkey was clever. He made two unequal parts. Then he broke the bigger part and ate the extra part. He did this again. Thus, he swallowed most of the loaf. Then he claimed the remaining part of his fee. In this way, he ate whole of the loaf and the cats got nothing.

EXERCISE-2

A lion was weak and old. He ..... not kill animals in the ..... He came out of his cave. He ..... a jackal. He said to the jackal, "Please ..... here. Let us ....." The jackal said, "Sir you ....." The lion said, No ..... you. Will you come in my .....?" The jackal said, "I shall come to you ..... " Saying this he went away.

Ans.—A lion was weak and old. He could not kill animals in the forest. He came out of his cave. He saw a jackal. He said to the jackal, "Please come here. Let us talk together." The jackal said, "Sir, you will kill me." The lion said, "No, I will not kill you. Will you come in my cave?" Saying this he went away.

EXERCISE-3

A man has a faithful dog ..... the master and mistress go out for some work ..... small child alone in the house ..... a wolf come up ..... the dog kills at and saves the child ..... the master and mistress return ..... see the dog mouth stained with blood ..... think the dog has killed ..... get angry ..... kill the dog ..... find child safe ..... feel sorry for the faithful dog.

Ans.—Once upon a time a man had a dog. The dog was very faithful. One day the master of the dog and his wife went out for urgent piece of work. They left their child in the house and hoped that it will be safe since their faithful dog was in the house.

EXERCISE-4

A saint see a lion in a cage ..... goes there ..... the lion weeps ..... the saint opens the cage ..... the lion ready to kill the saint ..... A fox passes by. Both appeal that fox be their judge. The fox says : Who was inside the cage first ? ..... the lion showed how he was inside ..... the saint quickly shuts the cage ..... the devil gets his due.

Ans.—A saint saw a lion in a cage. He went the lion. Seeing him the lion began to weep. Taking pity on the lion, who was in the cage, he opened the door of the cage. The lion jumped out the of the cage at once and wanted to eat up the kind sage. By chance a fox happened to passy

by that way. Both of them appealed to be their judge. Then the fox said to them, "Who was inside the cage ? First tell me this so that I may give my judgement." Hearing this the lion showed how he was inside the cage. Then the saint quickly shut the door. In this way, the lion was again inside the cage and the saint was quite safe. In this way the devil has has due.

EXERCISE-5

A jackal and a camel ..... friends ..... went to a field of melons ..... the camel carried the jackal across the river ..... the jackal howled ..... The owner heard the jackal's howl ..... The jackal saw the owner ..... hid himself. The owner beat ..... The camel was angry ..... Next day, the camel asked the jackal to sit on his back ..... down him in the midstream ..... The jackal shouted ..... The camel did not listen ..... The jackal was punished.

Ans.—A jackal and a camel were fast friends. One day, they went to a field of meons. The camel carried the jackal across the river on his work. When they recached the field of melons, the jackal began to howl. The owner of the field heard the jackal's howl. The jackal saw the owner. He hid himself. The owner beat the camel mercilessly. So the camel was angry. Next day, the camel asked the jackal to sit on back. He carried the jackal to the middle of the stream and drowned him in the mid stream. The jackal shouted, "Please save me." But the camel did not listen to him, as a result of which the jackal died. In this way, the jackal was punished.

EXERCISE-6

There was a cunning fox ..... wander ..... food ..... see crow ..... tree ..... piece ..... think ..... plan ..... She says, ... "How fine ..... bird ..... you are ! ..... voice ..... sweet ..... sing ..... song ..... the crow ..... open ....sing ..... the piece ..... falls down ..... the fox picked ..... it ..... ran away."

Ans.—There was a cunning fox. She was wandering in search of food. She saw a crow on a tree with a piece of bread in its beak. The fox decided to take the piece of bread. She thought of a plan. She said to the crow, "How fine a bird you are! Your voice is very sweet. Please sing me a song." The crow opened its mouth to sing. The piece of bread fell down. The fox picked it up and ran away.

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ज्ञान भारती प्रकाशन

की ही पुस्तकें क्यों पढ़ें?

- विगत 20 वर्षों से विश्वसनीय
- अध्यापकों द्वारा सराहनीय
- सम्पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रम पर आधारित
- अति लघु उत्तरीय, लघु उत्तरीय एवं दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न
- विद्वानों द्वारा अमूल्य परामर्श
- अनुभवी लेखकों द्वारा सम्पादित
- बोधगम्य भाषा तथा निर्धारित शब्द सीमा के अन्तर्गत लिखा गया

छात्र मिलते-जुलते नामों की अन्य सीरीज़ों से भ्रमित न हों।

सफलता के सूत्र

- भाग्य का सहारा न लें और न इस बात को स्वीकारें कि भाग्य अच्छा हो तो सफलता मिलती है, भाग्य नहीं कर्म ही सफल बनाता है।
- अपनी गलती पहचानियें, स्वीकारिये और बिना वक्त गवाए सुधारिए।
- कठिन काम कुछ और नहीं होता, वह आसान काम ही है, जिसे आप सही वक्त पर नहीं कर पाते हैं।
- पराजय के भय को मन व विचार से दूर रखें।
- समय प्रबन्धन द्वारा समय का सही उपयोग करें, समय प्रबन्धन वह कर्म है जो सफल बनाता है।
- आलस्य को त्याग कर अपने कार्य में जुटे रहिये क्योंकि आलस्य, इच्छा, उपेक्षा, महत्वकांक्षा पर विजय पा जाता है।
- असफल होने पर हिम्मत न हारें, बल्कि दोगुने जोश और विश्वास के साथ उस लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ते हुए मेहनत करते रहें।
- लगातार प्रयास ही दृढ़ संकल्प कहलाता है, और वही सफलता का मूलमंत्र सिद्ध होता है।
- भूतकाल की गलतियों से दुःखी न हों बल्कि उससे सीख लें।

ज्ञान भारती प्रकाशन©

सी. 27/65, जगतगंज, वाराणसी
(सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय पूर्वी गेट)
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